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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.21.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 71  
Humidity 58 43

November 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 76  
Humidity 83 73

7512 日十二月九

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

### MEN FROM THE CROWN COLONIES.

The Colonial Office on the Alert.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]  
November 14, 5.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law assured Mr. Wedgwood that the influence of the Colonial Office would be directed to securing the largest possible man-power from the Crown Colonies.

### THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The Value of the British Push.

November 14, 6.55 a.m.

Experts agree in congratulating General Sir Douglas Haig on his brilliant strategy, the success of which completes the objective of "the big push," annihilating a whole system of defences which the Germans considered impregnable, and increasing the enemy's difficulties to man the trenches.

Yesterday's victory wipes out the so-called Beaumont salient and enables the British for the first time to continue operations on a fairly wide front.

The importance of this extension of the offensive is increased by the fact that it is likely to wreck the German staff plans of scraping every regiment that can be spared in France for an attack on Rumania.

St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont Hamel, which the infantry rushed, are described as fortresses stronger than Port Arthur or Sevastopol.

### The French Front.

November 14, 4.20 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—There has been lively artillery firing at Presnoire. An enemy attack west of Auberville, in Champagne, was repulsed. There has been a calm elsewhere.

### Germans Admit Important Losses.

November 14, 6.30 p.m.

To-night's German communique admits the British capture of Beaumont Hamel and St. Pierre Divion, with the lateral connecting lines.

It adds:—"The stubborn defence caused us important losses." The latter admission is almost unprecedented.

### Further British Successes.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured Beaumont-sur-Ancre. Our prisoners are considerably over five thousand and more are arriving. We made a successful local advance to the east of Butte de Warlencourt and all our objectives were gained. Eighty prisoners were taken there.

### The Commonwealth Moratorium.

November 14, 6.30 p.m.

It appears that the Commonwealth Moratorium applies only to mortgages or to agreements to purchase. The court's leave will be necessary before foreclosing, and the time allowed to soldiers for repayment of mortgages will be extended to six months after the war.

### Violent Enemy Bombardment.

November 15, 1.20 p.m.

A Paris official announcement says:—North of the Somme, the enemy artillery, to which ours vigorously replied, violently bombarded the region of Presnoire and the sector at Biaches. At La Maisonnette, in Argonne, we occupied a crater which a German mine had created.

At Verdun, there has been an intermittent cannonading action in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

### THE POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

November 14, 1.20 p.m.

A despatch from General Lake says that since the fall of Kut no large operations have been undertaken. The troops are resting, recuperating and consolidating during the abatement of the floods. The dried ground has increased the water difficulties.

The Turks still hold the Sennaiyat position and have constructed other lines on the left bank. We dominate Hal and could bombard Kut.

### DUTCH STEAMERS HELD UP.

November 14, 6.55 a.m.

The Germans seized the Dutch steamers Batavier and Import, bound for England.

The crew of the Import took to their boats, but, on the submarine disappearing, they returned to their ship.

### FRANCE AND THE MUSSULMANS.

November 14, 1.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that political missionaries sent by the Grand Sherif of Mecca were present at a session of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Mussulman Affairs, held in their honour at the Foreign Ministry, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon.

M. Brind visited the hospital for Colonial troops at Nogent-sur-Marne. The Premier decorated the missionaries and colonials and warmly praised the heroism of the French African contingents, whose loyalty, he said, had inseparably bound to France the Mussulmans living under the protection of the French flag.

### ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

November 14, 7.00 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—Artillery on both sides has been active on the Trentino front. We strengthened our line at several points in the Carso region and captured a heavy trench mortar.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IN THE BALKANS.

Enemy Still Active.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 14, 4.20 p.m.

A Russian communique says:—Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians and in the Trotus, Tirgului and Oltuz Valleys were repelled.

The Rumanians were forced back slightly in the AR Valley. The enemy occupied the village of Bambesti, in the Jist Valley.

### Incessant Enemy Attacks.

November 14, 8.00 p.m.

A Rumanian communique says:—There have been incessant enemy attacks between Uzul Valley and Casino Valley since October 10, but these have been repulsed sanguinarily. We counter-attacked and captured eighty prisoners, three machine guns and a quantity of war material.

Our left wing, at Drago Slavella, was compelled to give way, and we may also be forced to withdraw to the south of Bambesti. On the right bank of the Alt, a Rumanian flotilla bombarded the enemy's left flank at Seimenimari, north of Cernavoda.

### Serbiants Take Another Thousand Prisoners.

November 14, 10.25 p.m.

A Serbian official message announces:—We fought sanguinarily on November 13 against the Germans and Bulgars at Cernareks. Engagements are continuing and several trenches are repeatedly changing hands. We definitely got possession of important enemy positions near Tepavci at the close of the day. The enemy suffered enormously in killed and wounded. We took a thousand additional prisoners, mostly Germans, together with important booty.

### Franco-Serbian Booty.

November 15, 1.20 a.m.

A French official message dealing with the Eastern Army says:—Artillery fire has been very lively between the Cerna and Prosna Lakes.

The booty which the French and Serbians captured between November 10 and 12 includes twenty-five guns, of which eight were heavy guns, and much other material. They also took 1,447 prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SURVIVORS FROM THE ARABIA.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says a dozen survivors of the Arabia have arrived there. The rapidly with which, within fifteen minutes, five Allied ships appeared on the horizon and came to full speed to the help of the Arabia is considered remarkable. Every praise, they say, is due the Commander of the Arabia, who, with Colonel Henry Colgate, R.A.M.C., remained on board till they were sure all were saved, then jumped into a lifeboat, which was full of water and had to be baled out to keep afloat.

In addition to Col. Colgate the survivors include Major-General Altramm, Colonel Green, Major and Mrs. A. A. St. Hill, Wellingtons, Major Macpherson, Indian Politics Service, Captain Hon. L. Lowther, Lieutenant Bird, R.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. Toulmin, from India, all bound for England.

### THE BERLIN-BAGDAD DREAM.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the "Hamburger Nachrichten" urges that the Turco-Germans must re-capture Basra at all costs in order to complete and secure the Berlin-Bagdad programme.

### A VALUABLE SERBIAN CAPTURE.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Serbian Headquarters states that the capture of Tichka Hill permits the establishment of a strong bridge-head across the Cerna.

### THE INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA INDUSTRY.

November 13, 5.30 p.m.

The Indian and Ceylon tea industry, having applied for an increase to 12 per cent. of the statutory pre-war standard of profits for the calculation of export profits and duty, the Board of Referees, after hearing evidence, raised the percentage to eight for companies and nine for private firms.

### LATEST SINKINGS.

November 14, 3.20 a.m.

The following sinkings are reported:—Caterham, Kapunda, Morazan (all British). The captain of the Morazans been made prisoner.

### THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE IN CANADA.

November 14, 3.20 a.m.

The Duke of Devonshire Governor General of Canada, and the Duchess of Devonshire have arrived at Ottawa. They received an ovation.

### GERMANY MAN PROBLEM.

November 14, 4.20 a.m.

It is reported that the German Government contemplates an extraordinary sitting of the Reichstag with a view to passing legislation calling up all civilians.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CARDINAL MERCIER AND BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 14, 4.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a spirited protest to the civilised world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany.

He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of inoffensive Belgians, who are herded in waggons like gangs of slaves.

The Cardinal accuses the German declaration that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons and draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers of families torn from their homes by parties of soldiers, who bar the doors with bayonets, preventing the deported ones and their womenkind from taking farewells.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with a breach of their pledges not to deport Belgians.

### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ADVANCE.

November 14, 1.15 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We stormed Beaumont Hamel and have reached the outskirts of Beaumont-sur-Ancre.

We have now over 4,000 prisoners. Fighting continues.

### BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICA.

November 14, 9.55 a.m.

Replying to the American Note protesting against the British Black List as an arbitrary interference with neutral trade, Viscount Grey reiterates that the prohibition of trade applies only to British subjects, and is indisputably within Britain's rights. Replying to the fears expressed of a possible unwarranted expansion of the system he points out that every addition to the list restricts British commercial opportunities, therefore it is to Britain's interest to confine the list to the utmost; but it was notorious that many firms in neutral countries had been active agents for German espionage and propaganda, had supplied German cruisers and organised paid mercenaries to destroy ships and factories supplying the Allies, even in the United States, where the Government took no adequate action to suppress such criminal breaches of neutrality. It had been suggested that the military position was now such that nothing happening in distant neutral countries could affect the result. He (Viscount Grey) wished it were so, but there was still a long, bitter struggle ahead. The possible inconvenience to neutrals was not for a moment to be compared to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war even by a week. Britain was fully entitled to refuse bunker coal to ships carrying the goods of black-listed firms, especially in view of Germany's efforts to reduce the world's tonnage, rendering it necessary to reserve British coal for possible British trade. Between the 1st June and the 30th September enemy submarines had sunk 262 vessels, 66 of which belonged to neutrals. Viscount Grey then quotes American Civil War precedents in justification of the British action, and trusts that the explanations given will remove the suspicions and erroneous views prevailing in the United States.

### CAIRO BOMBED.

November 14, 12.20 p.m.

Hostile aircraft this forenoon bombed Cairo. There were several casualties, and apparently insignificant damage.

## THE NEW INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

### Security and Progress.

The relationship between capital and labour have for many years been far from satisfactory, and the blame for such a state of things does not rest with one side alone. The substitution of limited competition for individual proprietorship has done away with the personal touch which did so much to establish friendly feelings of comradeship between master and man. On the other hand the men, through their trade unions, have conveyed the impression that they regard capitalists as their natural enemies, and have, in too many cases, made it their chief object to give the minimum of work in exchange for the maximum of pay. The war, however, it is plain to see, is bringing about a welcome change in the attitude of both parties. The speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain at the recent Trade Union Conference at Birmingham indicated the friendlier spirit and closer relations which enlightened employers now seek to cultivate and establish with their workers, while the speeches made by many of the delegates showed that such feelings will be welcomed and reciprocated by the wage-earners. The war has taught us that it is quite possible for men who differ fundamentally on political and social questions to work together in complete concord for a

supreme common object. If we learn the lesson aright we shall carry this same spirit into the sphere of industry. On this subject Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Labour M.P. for Norwich, spoke some hopeful words at a meeting representative of the engineering industry held in London on September 20. He said: "If the nation is to remain great and if its integrity is to be preserved in the coming years of intensified competition and stress, we must preserve the harmony and co-operation which has characterised all classes throughout the war. The worker recognises that in order that the nation may recover from the wastage of war and that we may retain our trade and commercial pre-eminence, those who remain to work should redouble their efforts to secure the necessary output. They are prepared to do this because behind any disorder and agitation there abides a love of country, a belief in the British Empire, a recognition that Great Britain is the best country in the world for democrats to reside in. . . . These are signs of a better understanding between the employed and employing classes. We have to foster that understanding on the lines of justice for the worker, fairness to the employer, and duty to the nation of which we are citizens." All are agreed that if the standard of living of the workers is to be maintained at a high level after the war our rate of production per head must be increased, and markets must be found for that increased production.

## DONT FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.  
"The Scamps" at the Theatre Royal.  
Saturday, November 18:  
Italian Convent Bazaar.

tion. The first of these objects can be attained by the abolition or modification of any trade union rules which tend to restrict output, and by the installation of the latest and most efficient types of machinery and tools. The second object can only be secured by safeguarding the market from unfair foreign competition and by negotiating with friendly and neutral countries, on a reciprocal basis, for more advantageous terms of entry of British goods into their markets. It involves also the extension of trade with our great self-governing Dominions by a policy of Imperial preference. These facts are now fully recognised by both employers and employed. Business men in every part of the kingdom have impressed them upon the Government through their chambers of commerce, and working men have awakened to their significance. At the recent Trade Union conference a motion was carried by an overwhelming majority declaring that, "Methods should be adopted which will restrict or prevent the import of cheap manufactured goods which have been produced at lower rates of wages or under worse labour conditions than those prevailing in this country." And the Government themselves have agreed to the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference which involve this policy, one of which reads as follows:—"In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy Powers shall be submitted to special treatment, and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special regime of an 'flexible character.'"

Seeing, then, that capital and labour are agreed upon the economic policy to be pursued after the war and that their interests are inseparable, it should not be impossible for them, for their mutual benefit and for the welfare of the nation, to agree to the new conditions involved. Such an industrial entente cordiale would not only bring about kindlier feelings between the classes interested, but it would ensure increased output, higher wages, improved social conditions, and the regaining of our position as the leading industrial and commercial country of the world. Our workers, in munition factories and elsewhere, are doing splendid patriotic work in support of our fighting forces. We trust that their patriotism will not fail them when the military war is over, and we enter upon the no less important and strenuous trade war which appears inevitable.

Journal of Commerce.

Poor Law Doctors and the Army.  
The Irish Local Government Board, in a circular to Boards of Guardians, regret that highly qualified practitioners eligible for the Army are being appointed to posts by the Guardians, and suggest that they should appoint men over 45 years of age.







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Mr. Taft's Debt to Golf.**  
Professor William H. Taft of Yale returned to his classroom duties on Oct. 2nd, after spending the summer at Point-a-Pic, Murray Bay, Quebec. His weight has been reduced to 266 pounds, nearly 100 pounds lower than when he was President of the United States. Professor Taft said that golf deserved most of the credit for the change.

**German Petrol.**  
The Hamburgische Hannoverische Erdöl-Industrie-Gesellschaft, which was recently established by a syndicate of Hamburg merchants in order to bore in the province of Hannover, where the company has obtained the shares of a great number of small petroleum companies, has made progress with the works near Wietze Hornboedel. A well has been bored from which favourable results are expected.

**Opium on the Atsuta Maru.**  
Two assistants in the Chinese Customs at Chinwangtao made a good haul of opium on board the Atsuta Maru recently, just before she was sailing, says the China Critic. The drug was cleverly concealed behind some panelling in a cabin, and amounted to a full picul, worth some \$10,000. It was Persian opium, brought overland through Siberia or Mongolia, and was intended for the Shanghai market.

**Chaplains' Gallantry at Sea.**  
The Board of Trade make the following announcement through the Press Bureau: His Majesty the King has been pleased on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award the bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to the Rev. Robert J. P. Peyton-Barbery, M.A., chaplain, Royal Navy, in recognition of his services in assisting to rescue the crew of the steamship Pollokshields, of Sunderland, which stranded at Bermuda on the 7th September, 1915.

**Germany and America.**  
The following is part of a large advertisement of German sewing machines with appears in the Hamburg papers:—German! Remember that American factories supply our enemies with munitions to kill our sons and brothers or to make them cripples. Were it not for them the war would have been finished many months ago. Buy only real German sewing machines. Protect thereby the German sewing machine industry, which provides 80,000 people with bread. Take care to keep the money in the country.

**Noted Golfer's Death.**  
Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Mr. John Reid, said to have been the father of golf in America, died tonight here at the age of seventy-six years. He was a native of Dunfermline, Scotland; the birthplace of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was his close friend. Mr. Reid came to America in 1865. He was treasurer of the J. L. Mott Iron Company for forty years. He was founder and past president of St. Andrew's Golf Society, of which Mr. Carnegie is a member. He also was past president of the United States Golf Association.

**Revised Admiralty Pensions.**  
Dr. Macnamara has written to Mr. J. M. Hogg, M.P., as follows:—"With reference to your question in the House of August 16 respecting adoption by the Admiralty of scale of pensions for amputations instituted by Chelsea for the Army, you will be glad to know that we have not only adopted the scales, but are already applying it with retrospective effect from May 18 last, date of Chelsea Board meeting at which the new scale was decided. This means that we are revising all cases previously settled, and where permanent pension had been granted men are not on higher rates as from May 18 last. In cases where permanent rate does not yet operate they will be brought on the new scale when temporary pensions at higher rates have ceased. It will, of course, take a little time before all cases are sorted out."

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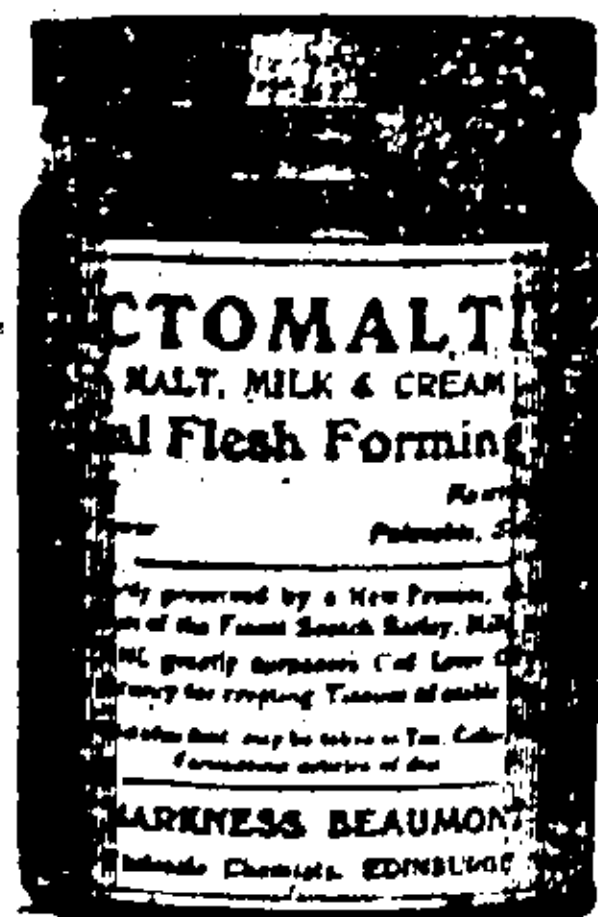
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**China and the American Loan.**  
Mr. Kung, a member of the Kuomintang, submitted to the Chinese Government a written inquiry, on the 29th ult, in regard to the Sino-American Railway Loan Contract recently concluded. The member demands of the Government an explanation within three days as to the reason why it did not consult the National Assembly on the question in the face of Art. 19 of the Provisional Constitution, which provides that in case the Government raises a loan or enters into any contracts calculated to increase the burdens of the nation the approval of Parliament must be obtained. No reply having been

elicited from the Government within the specified period, the member pressed the Government for a reply on the 2nd instant.—*Peking Daily News.*

**Dutch Indies Budget.**

The Netherlands Indian Budget for 1917 estimates the expenditure in Holland on the Colony's behalf at \$83,990,769; and the expenditure in India at \$307,712,759, according to news to hand from the Colony. Receipts in Holland are put at \$416,452, and in the Netherlands India at \$299,955,897.

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HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication; but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there. By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

## OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The question of Hongkong's water supply has again become acute, so much so that the people who live in houses within the rider main districts no longer have the benefits of a house service, but have to obtain their supplies at stated hours from public street fountains. The new order went into effect yesterday. This, of course, is no new experience for Hongkong; in point of fact, a similar restriction was imposed in October of last year. But its inconveniences and hardships are felt, none the less. Although the present year has been marked by some very abnormally heavy falls of rain, the general average has been distinctly below normal, with the result that on the first day of the present month the reservoir on the side of the harbour contained some forty million gallons less than they held a year ago. Kowloon, happily, is never seriously short of water, and the present restrictions do not apply to consumers on the peninsula.

Past experience has shown that far more water is used when the supply is brought into houses than when householders have to fetch what they require from standpipes in the streets. That fact is forcibly emphasised in the returns for last month, which show that the consumption per head per day in Kowloon, where there is no house supply, was 13.1 gallons, whereas in Hongkong the figure was no less than 23 gallons per head. Incidentally, it is somewhat of an anomaly that in Hongkong, where the reservoirs are rarely too full, the service should be laid on to the houses, while in Kowloon, where there is plenty of water, no such convenience is enjoyed. In view of the recurrence of water scarcity on this side, the point naturally suggests itself whether existing conditions cannot be improved. The situation will, of course, take on a different complexion when the reservoir extensions now in hand are completed, but, none the less, the authorities would be well advised to investigate the whole circumstances with a view to preventing much of the waste which is known to be taking place. At the present time houses not served by rider mains are granted a certain quantity of water free of cost, the amount consumed beyond this being charged for on a basis calculated according to the taxes paid. On the other hand, those houses within the rider main districts get all their supplies gratis, though they are periodically called upon to undergo the penalty of fetching what they need from the street fountains. That an abnormal degree of waste occurs in both classes of houses there is no doubt, and, if the facts were analysed, it would probably be found that European residents are not free of carelessness or indifference in this respect.

So far as the Chinese are concerned, any extensive cutting down of the water supply would be undesirable from a sanitary point of view, but at any rate the question of boarding houses and restaurants being assessed for consumption above a certain limit, which could be varied in the rainy season, is well worthy of consideration. Turning to the European population, and those wealthy Chinese who occupy large residential establishments, there is no doubt that a very large quantity of water is wasted in watering gardens and pot plants, and this is spread over the per capita consumption. Water used in this way might very well be assessed for excessive consumption charges on a different basis to that used for purely domestic purposes: the scale might be doubled, for instance, for people who keep up these luxurious establishments should be prepared to pay for the privileges they enjoy. If action were taken along the lines we have suggested, we have no doubt that a very considerable saving would be effected.

## Hongkong Traffic Regulations.

The first feature of Hongkong life which impresses itself on the newcomer is the fact that a fairly generous proportion of the local Ordinances appears to be made only to be ignored. An interesting instance occurs to us in connection with the traffic regulations. Not long ago, with a big flourish of trumpets, that interesting periodical the Government Gazette announced various alterations in the laws that control rickshas, chairs, etc. The rule of the road was dealt with, among other things, and (we believe for the first time) rickshamen were given to understand that they must keep to the left side of the street. That neither they nor the drivers of motor cars ever dream of doing so, except when it happens to suit their convenience, is apparent to anyone who walks the length of e.g. Queen's Road Central. Once upon a time a traffic inspector was appointed here. He is, we believe, still working hard, but the Government does not appear to have foreseen the trifling accident of his being unable to be in half a dozen places at one time. Perhaps if he were given a reasonably large staff of Indians to direct the "left and right" part of the business, the law might stand some little chance of being kept instead of laughed at.

## Vehicle Stands.

We have many times suggested that, if decent order is to be maintained at the stands for chairs and rickshas, a special batch of lakong should be told off for such work, and that these should wield the cane or the truncheon unmercifully. At present no decent Chinese women (and no foreign woman who understands Cantonese) can pass these stands without having her ears offended by the dirtiest language that ever proceeded out of the mouth of man. Not only so, but the chairmen—notably outside this office and at the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel lounge—are still in the habit of making reckless dashes at foot-passengers, regardless of the risk of poking out their eyes with chair-shafts. Why are these fellows not severely handled by the police, as would be the case in any other Eastern colony? Again, some while ago it was given out that rickshas must not lie in wait for fares outside the Victoria Theatre; yet hardly a night passes when they fail either to do this, or else to rush wildly from the corner of Des Voeux Road at the first European who emerges from the hall. Policemen on a regular beat or section cannot be expected to spend their whole time at this particular corner. Why on earth cannot a couple of Indians be stationed there for the entire evening? How long are the coolies to revel in the belief that they can do exactly as they like in a British Colony?

## Those Ash Buckets.

And talking of coolies' doing as they like, what about the muck-raking that is still going on at the ashbins in Queen's Road Central? At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council it was solemnly decreed that the Sanitary Department should be informed of what it has known for years past: that this muck-raking forms the evening pastime of a number of our genial coolie friends. Perhaps the Department has now received the desired information but has not yet found time to pass it on to the Police. At any rate there is no falling off in the nightly sport, and yesterday evening shortly after dinner, no less than four bins were receiving attentions all at one time. Is it any wonder that Hongkong people are demanding incompetent Municipality to handle their affairs? The Sanitary Department is quite well aware that this putting out of open bins in a public thoroughfare is, disgustingly unwholesome practice; and it equally knows that the bins are pawed over by loafers every night in the week. And it does—just what might be expected of it.

## Swiss Watches Boycotted.

As the result of the German boycott it is reported that the number of Swiss watches imported into Germany has been reduced by 75 per cent.

## DAY BY DAY.

THE GOOD ARE BETTER MADE BY ILL. AS ODOURS CRUSHED ARE SWEETER STILL.—Rogers.

The Mails.  
European Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Kashima Maru to-day.  
Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Empress of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-day.  
Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Closed per s.s. China at noon to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Shantung at 3 p.m. to-morrow.  
Christmas Parcel Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nyanza at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 47th anniversary of the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The Bijou Theatre.  
Mons. Duprez will sing the popular French patriotic song, "Serrez les Rangs" at the Bijou Theatre to-night.

Photographs.  
We have received from A Fong some excellent photographs taken at the Ministering Children's League bazaar at Government House on Saturday.

Rubber Dividend.  
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Batu Annam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 5 cents (Shanghai currency).

Hockey.  
In a United Service League match at Happy Valley yesterday, the 88-h Co. R.G.A. defeated the Navy by three goals to two. Two of the Navy players being injured seriously prejudiced their chances of winning.

Unlicensed Lodging House.  
At the Magistrate's court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was fined \$50 for keeping a common lodging house at 58, Praya West without a licence. Inspector Taylor stated that he found quite a number of people there.

Stole a Chair.  
A Chinese was seen to take a chair from outside a shop in Wanchai yesterday and to run away with it. He ran into a Chinese Police Reserve, who effected an arrest. When before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Victoria Theatre.  
The Victoria Theatre's mid-week programme offers a very striking film: "Wife in Death", a six-part tragedy. The picture is very much above the average cinematograph play that finds its way to Hongkong. The acting is superb throughout, the mounting of the play is all that can be desired, and everyone should take an opportunity of seeing it before it is withdrawn.

Jumble Sale.  
The Garrison Ladies' Help Society held the half-yearly jumble sale for the military married families at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, this afternoon. The tables were laden with useful articles, many of which were suitable for the children. All the articles were disposed of. Among the willing helpers at the stalls were Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Nevill.

Heavy Opium Fine.  
Two men were before Mr. F. A. Haselard, at the Police Court this morning, charged with having in their possession 84 taels of prepared French opium. The men were seen at Kowloon railway station yesterday, and, on the bag of one being searched, 54 taels were found concealed in some pillows. On the other man was found thirty taels, this being tied round his body and down his legs. A bribe was offered, but refused, and, when charged this morning, the first defendant declared that all the opium was his. His Worship convicted the first man and fined him \$8,000, or, in default, twelve months' hard labour, but discharged the second man.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)  
Sir,—Some time ago Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte kindly presented a cup for competition among the Volunteers and Reserve, the rule being that competitors must shoot with "fixed bayonets", and a number of the Volunteers have shot off under these conditions.

Understanding that the Reserve are to be allowed the privilege of shooting without fixed bayonets, I hardly think this is fair to the Volunteers who have already shot. It is rather strange, too, that an alteration in the rules should be made after a number of Volunteers have shot off.

Yours etc.  
SPORT.  
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1916.

## ARCHBISHOP HARTY'S RETIREMENT.

## Travelling by Empress of Japan.

Archbishop Harty who, as we recently stated, has resigned the Primacy of the Philippines, owing to ill-health, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Loongsang, and left to-day by the Empress of Japan. Owing to the state of His Grace's health, no public reception was held by the local Catholic community. The Archbishop was attended as far as Hongkong by the Rev Fr. Erlin, of the Order of Augustinian Friars. We understand that His Grace will undertake episcopal work in the city of Omaha, U.S.A., and that his successor at Manila is the Bishop of Zamboanga.

## GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

## The Constitutional Reform Association.

The movement for the formation of the Constitutional Reform Association in Hongkong is now well under way, and residents are being circulated to join. The objects of the Association are set out as follows:—  
1. The sending of a fresh Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies or to the House of Commons upon the subject of greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony. The details of such Petition and the constitution of the body of electors will be determined hereafter by the Members of the Association at a General Meeting.  
2. The pressing upon the Home Authorities of the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express its views now upon post-war trade policy.  
3. And generally the active support of all matters which are of general public interest and importance to Hongkong.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—  
Nov. 1 ... Tons 103  
" 2 ... " 102  
" 3 ... " 112  
" 4 ... " 115  
" 5 ... " 107  
" 6 ... " 121  
" 7 ... " 129  
" 8 ... " 108  
" 9 ... " 108  
" 10 ... " 107  
" 11 ... " 115  
" 12 ... " 118  
" 13 ... " 105  
" 14 ... " 91  
Total to 14th inst. 1,539  
Daily average 109.92

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

## The Japan Year Book.

After looking through the pages of the new issue of the "Japan Year Book" (Tokyo, 1916; The Japan Year Book Office) we find it difficult to conceive of any department of Japanese official and commercial life that is not covered—and well covered—by this useful publication. The volume runs nearly to eight hundred well-printed pages and is what it claims to be: "A complete cyclopaedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories."

Interest is added to the book by its preface, penned by Marquis Okuma, who pleads for a better understanding of Japan by foreign nations. "Just think," he writes, "how much Japan is suffering from the prejudice, always begotten of ignorance, which some countries seem to entertain towards us." In his editorial preface, Professor Tatenob draws attention to new or modified features of the 1916 issue of the book:—"The official documents relating to the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915 have been withdrawn, the finance of the premier cities is now presented in more condensed form etc."

All classes of readers will admire the skilful manner in which the geographical outlines of Japan are presented. The work is divided into thirty-eight chapters which treat of every conceivable matter of interest from educational statistics to the performance of the Department of Public Works, and from expansive information as to banks, shipping, mines, fisheries, insurance etc. to fairly close details as to the army and navy. One especially welcome feature is a section (containing 132 pages) dealing with "Who's Who in Japan." The appendices contain a list of learned and social institutions, a business directory, a brief treatise on Japan in relation to the present war, and an excellent bibliography. The book is one of those which no-one interested in matters Japanese can possibly afford to be without.

## The Yellow Dragon.

The latest issue of the *Yellow Dragon* (the Queen's College magazine) is more than usually good. In addition to interesting odds and ends of school news, doings of past and present pupils etc., it contains two or three cleverly written skits—notably "The Travels of William Galloway"—adventures so engrossing that we look forward to their continuation—and "The Lower School Debating Society." More Stray Bullets from Canton" provides a number of facts of general interest relative to the recent troubles in South China and there is also a very pretty four-line verse, apparently a translation from the Chinese.

## THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

## A Mendicant's Dodge to Attract Sympathy.

A middle-aged beggar was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's court this morning, charged with being a mendicant. Inspector Brent told his Worship that he had sent the man away on four occasions during the past month. Each time he came back with his arm tied tightly round his waist, having put on a dummy stump so exposed to give the idea that he had lost part of his arm. He tied bandages round his head and was generally made up as though he were badly injured. The stump was merely a bundle of rags tied up. If defendant went to jail he always went into hospital, and would not stay out of the Colony if sent away. His Worship sent defendant to jail for 14 days without food labour.

## The Old Story.

A wireless message from Zurich says that the Austrian newspapers have begun to explain that Trieste is of no great importance in a strategic sense.

## DIVORCE IN JAPAN.

## An Unenviable Record.

Under the title of "Japan; the Land of Divorces," Mr. Hamada, an official of the statistics bureau in the Cabinet, writes in the *Jiji* of the alarming number of separations which are being obtained in Japan, says the *Japan Advertiser*. Statistically, at least, says Mr. Hamada, this country occupies the foremost position among the civilized nations of the world in respect to the annual crop of divorces. The statistics also show that a great part of the separations come almost immediately after marriage.

"It is time that the number of divorces legally granted in Japan should be decreasing," declares the writer. "In 1883 the ratio of the number of divorces and our population was 3.4 persons per thousand; in 1898 it had decreased to 2.3 persons per thousand and has recently been lowered to 1.1 persons per thousand. Up till 1882 the figures were rather vague owing to the imperfection of statistical investigations but after that year we are able to obtain fairly accurate figures."

"The divorces referred to include of course only the separations of conjugal couples legally united, and there is no accurate knowledge regarding the separation of privately married couples."

"The remarkable feature of the divorce statistics is that the most numerous cases occur among those who have been married only for a short time. Take the recent divorces, 68,000 in number, and we will find that the separations after only a year's married life are most numerous, being 10,000 or about one-sixth of the whole. Next comes the divorces after 3 years of married life, which are 7,000, the divorces 4 years' union number 5,600, and those after 5 years are 3,700. Divorces of the couples who have been married over 10 years are very rare."

Most of the divorces recorded have been effected by 'mutual consent' through the efforts of the go-betweens who were responsible in bringing about the unions. They were accomplished with as little trouble as possible without court or lawyer. Those cases where divorce is demanded by an appeal to the law are few and far between. Out of the 50,000 divorces effected between 1883 and 1903, only 409 cases are those obtained by law suits; this number is divided into 375 cases which were demanded by husbands and 34 cases in which the wife was the plaintiff.

"This remarkable state of affairs is attributable to the fact that the ideas of individual rights and obligations as well as the knowledge and experience of the law are but scantily developed in the minds of the Japanese people. But since the Japanese women are now growing in the consciousness of their dignity and rights, we hear now and then of cases of women fighting for divorces in courts of law."

"The general tendency in the civilized world as regards divorces is their gradual diminution. The more civilized the people, the more careful they become in the selection of their mates and have less cause to repent their choice. In England the proportion of divorces and marriages is only 2 to 20,000; in Germany it is 20; in France 31; and in the United States, which is notorious for divorces, it is 82. In Japan there are no less than 173 divorces to every 20,000 marriages, which is the highest record of divorces for any civilized nation on earth."

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—  
"Typhoon or typhoon-like storm, Southern Luzon, direction unknown."



## NEUTRALS AND SUBMARINES.

From Pole to Tropics.

Says the Observer—Neutral nations will, I should think, be in a mood to receive favourably the memorandum which the Allied Governments have recently issued concerning the reception of submarines, whether of a military or so-called "commercial" type, in their ports. It is a perpetual source of astonishment why States like Norway, Holland and Spain continue to take the destruction of their merchant ships lying down. Norway, in particular, has suffered cruelly, and public opinion in that country is getting decidedly restive. The Norwegians, however, are in a somewhat difficult position. The superior geographical situation of their neighbours the Swedes, who with Denmark, control the Sound, makes action, except in concert with Sweden, almost impossible, if the Scandinavian entente is to be maintained. The Swedes have been more or less immune from German attack, and indeed, have shown some irritation against the methods of the Allied blockade. It is, therefore, unlikely that any concerted action will take place in the North. But at least any Power can refuse to underwrite the hospitality of its neutral waters, its roadsteads and ports, and thus do something to save the merchant shipping of the neutral States, its own included, from the risk of outrage.

There is no international law universally accepted by the Powers which governs the use of neutral ports by belligerent ships. Each nation makes its own rules and regulations for itself and announces them in its Proclamation of Neutrality. Generally speaking, a time limit is set to the length of a belligerent's stay in port and to the amount of supplies she may take on board. It is also generally laid down that a belligerent having received supplies in the harbour of a particular country will not be supplied in the same or any other port of that country for a stated period of time, say three months. In the case of above water ships these regulations answer fairly well. They are as a rule easily recognizable, and a record can be kept of the courtesies extended to them. But in the case of submarines, as the Memorandum points out, "it is impossible to identify them and to establish their national character." The absurd and irritating position might easily arise that a belligerent submarine might obtain rest and refreshment in the ports of a neutral State and use the facilities granted for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of destruction against the marine of the very State whose hospitality she was enjoying.

The Memorandum proceeds to indicate another very grave danger which arises from the use of neutral ports by belligerent submarines. It is not always possible for pursuing craft to distinguish the enemy from vessels belonging to the neutral Power itself. There is no time to challenge and demand identification signals when dealing with a vessel which can dive out of sight in something less than a minute. If the protecting vessels are to do their duty, the blow must precede the word. Our own submarines are not immune from danger at the hands of our patrols. It is evident that, if neutral States extend hospitality to "U" boats, there is a very real danger of most awkward international disputes arising. This is a point which has a close bearing on the German contention, which the United States appear to have accepted, that a submarine can be recognised as a merchant ship. How can the watching vessels be sure of her character? A "Deutschland" may be known to be in Baltimore, and she may have been accompanied by an armed "U" boat, told off to play havoc with British shipping leaving American ports. A submarine is seen in the vicinity. Which of the two is she? Possibly she is neither, but an American ship engaged in exercises. It is, obviously, the duty of the British commander to take no chances. If would make a mistake and an-

## MAILS TO RUSSIA RELEASED.

Official Announcement.

The Foreign Office issue the following statement:—

(1) Particulars have now been received as to the release by the Swedish Government of the parcels mails between the United Kingdom and Russia which were placed under embargo in transit through Sweden early this year.

(2) The Swedish Government promised to release these parcels on June 29, and between that date and September 12 about 37,000 parcels had been sent on to Russia. The release of the remaining parcels, amounting to 21,970, was delayed on the ground that they contained goods the export of which from Sweden was prohibited and licences in respect of them had not been applied for by the senders. These 21,970 parcels have, however, now been released, and are being forwarded to their destination.

(3) It is hoped that firms who have in the past written to the Foreign Office or other Departments on this subject will take this notice as sufficient reply to their inquiries. But any claims in respect of loss and damage directly due to the action of the Swedish Government in retaining the parcels should continue as heretofore to be submitted, with full particulars, to the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, S.W.

pleasant consequences should arise, who would be really to blame for them?

I name the United States merely exempti gratia, and because the so-called commercial submarines have, up to the present, made America their goal. But, if the status of these vessels be granted, we may expect that they will soon be directed to other destinations where such a use as has been imagined would be much more easily brought off. Precedents are easily established, and it is necessary that the attempt to give the submarine a commercial standing should be nipped in the bud. Otherwise it will become possible for the Germans regularly to use neutral ports as submarine bases. The "commercial" ship could go in and obtain a cargo of petrol and other stores required by her armed consort and transfer the supplies to her at some unfrequented rendezvous.

There have been several cases during the war in which above-water ships of the enemy, either temporarily sojourning in a neutral port or interned there, have made an attempt to get to sea, or have boasted their intention to do so. In no case have they been successful. Allied vessels of war have been waiting for them outside the three-mile limit, and the captains have realised that their chances of escape would be small. The surface ship, in such a case, enjoys no added advantage from the visit, except that she has the coal on board which will take her home if she makes good her escape from her enemy. Indeed, she may actually have suffered a disadvantage from the fact that the enemy has become aware of her whereabouts. She is recognizable and can only escape if she overcomes her would-be captor in fight, or eludes him by superior speed. The neutral, therefore, is not guilty of any unneutral service. But it is a wholly different thing when the belligerent, after receiving supplies, can render herself invisible in the depths of the sea, and thus escape observation start upon a career of depredation. In such a case the neutral which has supplied her needs is made, will-nilly, an accomplice. He has given a distinct advantage to one side and inflicted a direct disability on the other. The fair and reasonable character of the Allies' demand will surely be recognised by all neutrals, the more so that they have every cause to desire the complete cessation of the submarine campaign against merchantmen. The memorandum of the Allied Governments surely supplies them with a good basis for common action.

GERARD FIKNER.

## HONOURS FOR WAR HEROES.

Zeppelin Destroyers at the Palace.

London Oct. 8.—The King held an investiture—the largest held for some time past—at Buckingham Palace yesterday, when His Majesty bestowed war decorations upon about 200 naval and military officers and men, in addition to a number of nurses. Flight-Lieutenant Sowrey and Flight-Lieutenant Brandon were decorated with the D.S.O. and warmly congratulated by the King on their successes against the Zeppelin raiders. The widow of a V.C. hero received the decoration posthumously awarded to her husband. The decorations conferred included the K.C.M.G., the D.S.O., the Military Cross, the Royal Red Cross and two Victoria Crosses.

Flight-Lieutenant Sowrey and Flight-Lieutenant Brandon attended together, and the King pinned on the D.S.O. in the case of the former, and the D.S.O., together with the Military Cross, to the tunic of Lieutenant Brandon. His Majesty, shaking hands with both, said he was very pleased to have the opportunity of showing his appreciation of what they had accomplished.

Corporal John Davies, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was presented to His Majesty for decoration with the V.C., and the Esquerry-in-Waiting read to the King a brief record of the gallant act for which the coveted decoration was bestowed. From this record it appeared that, prior to the attack on an enemy position, Davies and eight men became separated from the rest of their company. When the enemy delivered his second counter-attack the corporal and his party were completely surrounded, but they got into a shell hole, and by most gallant resistance in the form of bomb throwing and rapid rifle fire, succeeded in routing the attackers, and, not content with this, they left their shelter, followed up the retreating Germans, and succeeded in bayoneting several of them. Corporal Davies had previously done very gallant work, in the course of which he was badly wounded in an important engagement.

The Albert Medal of the First Class was conferred upon Lance-Corporal George Broadhurst, of the South Wales Borderers, for gallantry which, had it been displayed in the face of the enemy, would undoubtedly have won the V.C. The lance corporal was a member of a class which was being instructed in bombing, when a bomb, which one of the men had held in his hand, fell to the floor. The man picked it up and threw it into a corner of the room as far away as possible, but Lance-Corporal Broadhurst, realising that its explosion would probably be a very serious matter for everybody in the room, and knowing also that the safety pin was withdrawn, ran to the corner and stood upon the bomb, which exploded almost immediately and severely wounded him in both his feet.

The King, in presenting the medal to Lance-Corporal Broadhurst, cordially shook him by the hand, and told him that there was no doubt whatever that his gallant act and self-sacrifice had saved the lives of limbs of his companions. Mrs. Green, widow of Captain John Leslie Green, of the R.A.M.C., to whom the award of the V.C. was notified in the Gazette of August 5, attended to receive her husband's decoration. In handing the Cross to Mrs. Green, His Majesty expressed deep sympathy for her in her loss, and highly commended the gallantry of her late husband, of which the V.C. now bestowed to her as his next-of-kin would, he was sure, be always a treasured memento.

The Red Cross decorations numbered 80 in all, seven ladies receiving that of the First Class, while 73 were decorated with the Royal Red Cross of the Second Class.

Lady Directors.

Lady Rhonda has become chairman of an ornate water company in the London district, and Lady Mackworth, her daughter, has joined the board of directors.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT OF

**SELECTED**  
**FINNAN HADDOCKS,**  
**FILLET HADDOCKS,**  
**KIPPERS.**

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The ss SHIRALA from Calcutta may expected here on or about the 20th inst. The C.P.O.S.s. EMPRESS OF AMIA arrived Yokohama on Nov. 14, at 9 a.m., left Yokohama on Nov. 14, at 1 p.m., due to arrive Kobe on Nov. 15, at 11 a.m.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. CHINA, sailed from Hongkong, for San Francisco etc., on Nov. 15.

Adams Mr & Mrs	Lu Sai-ha Master
G D	Ne Fook-sin Master
Barnett Miss M M	Bitter Mrs O H
Chan Tung-jing	Bitter Miss L E
Chan Yik	Bitter Miss M M
Chan Kuo-sang	Sing D W
Dea Oak Doo Master	Romer G
Dea Oak-oy Miss	Bitter Master O H
Jager H	Bitter Master I O
Long A	Thornton L W
Lee Shee Mrs	Wong Shee Mrs
Lee Yik-tong	Wong Shee Mrs
Li Shee Mrs	Wong Kai Mr & Mrs
Louie Heong-poo	Willink A T
	Wong Chung-hoon

Per s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, sailed from Hongkong, for Vancouver etc., on Nov. 15.

Bornstein P J	Hense A
Bowden A B	Hill B E
Brannigan Mrs F A	Jack W M
Brice Mr & Mrs	Johnson Miss J
G E	Johnson Miss K
Briel Mrs H L Van	Johnson Miss R
der	Lind Mr & Mrs
Eachus J F	Wm E
Davis E	Lind Miss M
Duff W B	Nelson O E
Duffy C	Reed O M
Gamau	Robertson J S
Graetz J B	Warren E J T
Harris O M	Wilson Mrs I I
Harvey J J	Zouze J O Van der
Hayes Mr & Mrs G V	Zwagers F W B

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Gentleman, British, desires Board and residence in private "Boarding House or Mess." Apply "V." W. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## HUGHES &amp; HOUGH.

By Order of the Mortgagees, MESSRS HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY.

The 23rd day of November.

1916.

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Mong Kok Tai in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Mong Kok Tai in the Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 936, abutting on the North side thereof on Kowloon Island Lot No. 937 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side thereof on Kowloon Island Lot 935 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the East side thereof on a public road unnamed and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a public lane, and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts containing a total area of 1,020 square feet or thereabouts. TOGETHER with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3 of the unnamed public road aforesaid (at the back of Nos. 488 to 530 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok Tai aforesaid) and with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years commencing from the 30th day of March, 1899 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October, 1913, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and one Lu Lok Shan of the other part, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$3.50 and the performance and observance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to:—

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,

York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Solicitor for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR On SATURDAY, 18th November, 1916, and following days, Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of Style. N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 20th November, 1916, when the Bazaar will be closed.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR! Dolls, Bells, and other Toys in great variety and at all prices. Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionary.

REFRESHMENT STALLS, on opening day only, provided by request.

Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar. Hongkong, 13th November, 1916.

## JAEGER

FINE PURE WOOL.

PREVENTS CHILL

ALL WEATHERS  
ALL SEASONS  
ALL TIMES

UNDERWEAR, DRESSING GOWNS, SOCKS, GLOVES,  
WAISTCOATS, SWEATERS, MUFFLERS, ETC.

STOCKED BY.

**MACKINTOSH**

A CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

SEAMLESS and SEWN

**CARPET SQUARES**

IN

**AXMINSTER,**  
**WILTON,**  
**BRUSSELS,**  
**KIDDERMINSTER,**  
**HAND-TUFT, AND**  
**ORIENTAL.**

PIECE CARPET AND STAIR  
CARPET IN ALL QUALITIES.

**THE ANDERSON**  
MUSIC COY. LTD.

ARE

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

FOR

**COLUMBIA**

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD,

TEL. 1312.

**WORTH HAVING.**

**D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S**  
**PERFECTION**  
**SCOTCH.**

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

**CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.**

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via S'pore, P'ang, Cbo, Port Said and Marseilles...	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	noon 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MONGOLIA.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe...	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, P'ang, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles...	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochrane	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama...	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hatherington, R.N.R.	about 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1916.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.  
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

## SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)

Empress of Japan 15 Nov. Montevideo 3 Feb.  
Empress of Asia 30 Nov. Empress of Asia 15 Feb.  
Empress of Russia 28 Dec. Empress of Russia 15 Mar.  
Empress of Japan 10 Jan. Empress of Japan 28 Mar.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.  
Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 24th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 6 1916

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215

Agents

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Steamers.

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe, VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.	\$Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 \$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000 \$Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500 \$Tamba Maru Capt. Akama T. 12,500	{THURS., 16th Nov., at noon. {SATUR., 9th Dec., at noon. {WED., 22nd Nov., at noon. {SATUR., 16th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	\$Tango Maru Capt. Syreda T. 13,500	{TUES., 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Takahashi T. 8,000	{MONDAY, 20th Nov.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cbo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	{FRIDAY, 24th Nov.
KOBE		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	{SUNDAY, 19th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	{MON., 11th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Inazu T. 21,000	{THURS., 16th Nov., at 10 a.m.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, S'pore, Francisco, Panama and Colon.	\$Kanagawa Maru Capt. Nojiri T. 12,500 \$Tsushima M.T. 15,000 Capt. Murazumi	{WED., 15th Nov., at noon. {MON., 11th Dec., at noon. {First half of December.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	24th Nov. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan. 1917.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots  
1st class to London G\$318 (£71.1.0), return G\$479. (£122).  
to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.  
Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.  
For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.  
Special Rates given to REVENUE MILITARY CIVIL ENGINEERS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILOLO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDINEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	1,720 - 14 knots	9th Jan. 1917.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to  
T. DAICO, Agent,  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONG KONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16 AT 1 P.M. & JANUARY 27, 1917.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

## R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer Date of Departure

GENOA Merionethshire end of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SAIGO	Chihli	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	19th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	21st Nov. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	21st Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 35, Hongkong Nov. 14, 1916.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about To

Tjibodas JAVA & MAKASSAR in port 18th Nov. KOBE

Tjilmanoeck JAVA 28th Nov. 5th Dec. SHANGHAI

Tjilatjap JAVA & MAKASSAR 29th Nov. 6th Dec. KOBE

Tjikini SHANGHAI 7th Dec. 9th Dec. JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Port Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer Arrive Hongkong from Australia Leave Hongkong for Australia

Eastern 2nd Dec. 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haikong... A. H. Stewart... FRI. 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.

Haikong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 24th Nov. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG via Hoihow Taksang Fri. 17th Nov. at d'light.

S'PORE, P'ang & C'utta Ohsang Fri. 17th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI Kwongsang Sat. 18th Nov. at d'light.

MANILA Loongsang Sat. 18th Nov. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN Hingsang Wed. 22nd Nov. at noon.

TIENTSIN Cheongsang Thu. 23rd Nov. at noon.

MANILA Yuensang Sat. 25th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kutsang, Namsang, Laisang and Fooksang, leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days.

This service is supplemented by the Yatsing and Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simpona, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Cusard Company's Capital. London Oct 9.—Dealing have been approved by the Treasury and specially allowed by the Stock Exchange Committee in the new capital of the Cusard Steamship Co., Ltd., the details being £1,000,000 in 5 per cent. debenture stock, a similar amount in 6 per cent. preference stock, £365,000 in 5 cent. preference stock, and £116,811 in ordinary shares of £2 each. This issue is largely in connection with the acquisition by the Cusard Co. of the Commonwealth and Dominion.

## Nanking Shipping.

Comparing the total of the shipping which entered and cleared at Nanking during the quarter ended June 1916 with the same quarter in 1915, a decrease of 194 vessels and 3,142 tons is shown. The total was 5,836 vessels of 1,762,808 tons, of which sixteen vessels of 35,750 tons were ocean steamers, a decrease of two vessels but an increase of 4,292 tons, and 950 vessels of 1,691,010 tons were river steamers also a decrease, of six vessels and 26,540 tons over the same quarter in 1915. The percentages of the total were 44.6 British 30.0 Japanese, 24.9 Chinese and 0.5 American and Norwegian.

## Danish Shipbuilding Activity.

According to "Aftenposten" (Copenhagen) of 8th September, great activity in shipbuilding is now prevailing in Denmark. Numerous shipbuilding yards are being started in various parts of country. At Rodby a large concern will begin its activity in the near future. At Kallundborg a new shipbuilding yard is to be started. At Bandholm, on the island of Lolland, it is intended to start a shipbuilding yard with a capital of 4,000,000 kroner (about £222,000 at par) and dwellings are to be constructed for 100 workmen. Esbjerg and Aarhus are also to have yards. At Næstved, between Copenhagen and Helsingør, a similar enterprise is planned. The old shipbuilding yards in several other towns have become considerable companies, and are being extended with a view to construction on a large scale.

## War Bonus for Ships' Officers.

The question of war bonuses and other such allowances has very frequently occupied the attention of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild ever since hostilities began. Thanks to their intervention, they have been the means of recovering outstanding amounts of this kind due to their members. The latest case is where a member reports from Cardiff that some months ago he signed articles as chief officer at the rate of £16 per month, inclusive of bonuses. Two or three months afterwards the steamer was put out of the Admiralty service. Now he has been informed that, owing to this it is proposed to pay him off at the rate of £14 per month, on the ground that the Admiralty will not pay bonuses from the time the ship left their service. The Guild have promptly taken the matter in hand, and there is little doubt as to the result being completely favourable for the member concerned.—"Journal of Commerce."

## Merchant Service Officers' Uniform.

In view of the recent announcement made by the Merchant Service Association to the effect that there is every ground for believing that it will be possible before long to arrive at a settlement of the question of distinctive merchant service uniform, the following letter, which has recently been forwarded by the Admiralty to the secretary of the association, will be of interest:—"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 15th inst. and 5th June last, relative to the uniform of officers of the merchant service who are engaged in the naval service, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that the confusion which exists between certain merchant service uniforms and those of the naval service is well understood. The matter has for some time past been under consideration, and it is hoped that it will be possible before long to arrive at a settlement.—I am, &c., (Signed), W. Graham Green. Commenting on this subject a member of the association writes: "My opinion re uniform is that many men do not care to wear on their forehead an advertisement (sometimes horribly blatant) of a particular firm, but would not mind wearing a national marine badge."

## THE ALEXANDRA CAVE

Just arrived, Large Shipments, Cheapest Rates.



## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)  
The s.s. "van SPILBERGEN"  
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailing from Hongkong: November 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:  
s.s. "VENEZUELA" December 9.  
s.s. "ECUADOR" December 30.  
s.s. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large  
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 141. Charter Road.

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
1a, Charter Road. Phone No. 1500.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at  
Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"  
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts  
of the World will be forwarded free on application.  
Telephone address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
1a, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.  
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## E. HING

WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

## NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or  
Indian desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person  
at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be  
obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-com-  
pliance is a fine not exceeding  
\$50.

## NOTICES.

## SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL, and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Sundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west  
of Central Market), Telephone No. 545

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED FRUITS  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.  
Factory at Yauwatt  
OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 117 & K. 11.  
We are the leading manufacturers in  
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &  
Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.  
Our Soy is prepared from the best  
quality of Soy. We give our special  
attention to the business and sanitary  
arrangement.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
London via Ports	Nyanza	P. & O.	17, Nov.
London via Cape Town	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Genoa	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	end Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	22, Dec.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	15, Nov.
New York via Panama	Kanagawa	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	15, Nov.
Seattle and Japan	Talhybuis	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	29, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	12, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Protetiaius	B. & S.	22, Dec.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai and Japan	Keemun	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Saigon/Hongkong	Pakhoi	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Saigon	Chihli	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikan	D. L. Co.	17, Nov.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	18, Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Sundakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Tientsin	Cheo-shing	J. M. Co.	23, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	24, Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24, Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	Van B.	J. C. J. L.	25, Nov.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Peleus	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	2, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Teucer	B. & S.	3, Dec.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	5, Dec.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	6, Dec.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Manila	Protetiaius	B. & S.	11, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	21, Dec.

## CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-  
GATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG  
& SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KUMANG,"

having arrived from the above  
ports, Consignees of cargo by her  
are hereby informed that all goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the hazardous and/or extra-hazard-  
ous Godowns of the Hongkong  
Company, Limited, whomever, and/or  
from the wharves, delivery may be  
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th  
inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be  
examined. Claims against the  
steamer must be presented within  
10 days of arrival, otherwise they  
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
affected by us in any case what-  
ever.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by—  
JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

## CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"KEEMUN,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo  
will be discharged into Ho's  
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie  
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo  
will be ready for delivery from  
Godown on and after 12th  
November.

Optional cargo will be landed,  
unless notice has been given prior  
to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damag-  
ed goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
EXAMINED on any TUESDAY  
and FRIDAYS between  
the hours of 10.45 A.M. AND  
NOON.

No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the  
28th November, will be subject  
to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the under-  
signed on or before the 4th  
December, or they will not be  
recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be  
affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF  
RUSSIA arrived Yokohama on Nov. 10,  
at 5 p.m., en route Vancouver.  
The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE  
arrived Shanghai on Sunday, the 13th  
Nov. at 6.30 p.m., left Shanghai on Mon-  
day, the 13th Nov. at 9.00 a.m.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer  
KARMALA with the Hongkong Mail of  
the 14th September last, arrived in Lon-  
don on Saturday, the 11th instant.  
The P. & O. s.s. NYANZA left Shang-  
hai for this Port on the 13th instant, p.m.  
with the Homeward English Mail, and  
is due here on the 16th instant at about  
daylight.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. VENEZUELA left San  
Francisco October 27, and Honolulu  
November 5. This vessel is due to arrive  
at Hongkong December 2, and will leave  
this Port for San Francisco via ports on  
December 9, at noon.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. SHIRALA sailed from Calcutta  
on the 4th inst. and may be expected here  
on or about the 31st inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Widely, Br. s.s. 1399, Ruthen, 4th Sept—  
Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L.  
Canada M. Jap. s.s. 3,547, Suruga, 1st  
Nov.—Shanghai, 29th Oct. Gen.—  
O. S. K.  
Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,384, Tongue, 4th Nov.  
—Hong Kong, 1st Nov. Gen.—China  
Hongwan I. Br. s.s. 2,060, Epdon, 6th  
Nov.—Amoy, 4th Nov. Gen.—Chinese.  
Lotus, Br. s.s. 78, Wah, 6th Nov.—  
Manila, 1st Nov. Ballast—Chinese.  
Hengshih, Br. s.s. 3,354, Mason, 7th Nov.  
—Singapore, 2nd Nov. Gen.—China.  
China, Amoy, s.s. 3,186, Dobson, 8th Nov.  
—San Francisco, Gen.—C. M. S. S. Co.  
Foonhing, Br. s.s. 1,423, Hay, 8th Nov.—  
Proboling, 27th Oct. Sugar—J. M. &  
Co.  
Taiwan, Jan. s.s. 1,145, Hanbayathi,  
8th Nov.—Bangkok, 1st Nov. Gen.—  
Chinese.  
Chefoo, Chi. s.s. 650, Thomson, 10th Nov.—  
—Saigon, 23rd Oct. Rice—China s.s.  
Heishia M. Jap. s.s. 2,943, Fushiki, 10th  
Nov.—Moji, 4th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.  
Hansel, Fr. s.s. 229, Moras, 11th Nov.—  
Haiphong, 8th Nov. Gen.—Marty.  
Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,885, Kennedy, 11th  
Nov.—Sandakan, 4th Nov. Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.  
Haida, Nor. s.s. 1,065, Sven, 11th Nov.—  
—Saigon, 1st Nov. Gen.—China  
Siam S. N. Co.  
Dagfin, Nor. s.s. 856, Thoren, 12th Nov.—  
—Bangkok, 2nd Nov. Rice—T. & Co.  
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, Robertson, 12th  
Nov.—Hong Kong, 9th Nov. Coal—J. M.  
& Co.  
Kaiping, Br. s.s. 1,460, Macfarlane, 12th  
Nov.—Chingwan, 6th Nov. Coal—  
D. & Co.  
Tjibodas, Dut. s.s. 4,600, 12th Nov.—  
—Sourabaya, Sugar—J. C. J. L.  
Haliolis, Dut. s.s. 1,070, Nal, 13th Nov.—  
—Singapore, 3rd Nov. Bulk oil—  
A. P. Co.  
Kaemun, Br. s.s. 5,871, Collister, 12th  
Nov.—Singapore, 7th Nov. Gen.—  
Order.  
Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 13th  
Nov.—Haiphong, 9th Nov. Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.  
Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,330, Lloyd, 14th Nov.—  
—Amoy, 13th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.  
Loongang, Br. s.s. 1,092, Matthews, 14th  
Nov.—Manila, 11th Nov. Gen.—J. M.  
& Co.  
Sungliang, Br. s.s. 987, Trowbridge, 14th  
Nov.—Haiphong, 12th Nov. Gen.—  
B. & S.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 13th Nov. to 19th Nov., 1916.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
13th Nov.	14th Nov.	15th Nov.	16th Nov.	17th Nov.
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

m morning. a afternoon.

## VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
P. & O.	Nyanza	9,021	Nov. 16	Kobe
B. & S.	Ningchow		Nov. 18	Singapore
P. & O.	Nankin		Nov. 21	London
D. S. Co.	Shirala		Nov. 22	Calcutta
B. & S.	Peleus	7,441	Nov. 25	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Tjimanook		Nov. 28	Java
J. C. J. L.	Tjilatjap		Nov. 29	Java
N. Y. K.	Yatorofu Maru	8,000	Nov. 29	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta		Nov. 30	Kobe
B. & S.	Eurybates	5,559	Nov. 30	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 2	Bombay
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Dec. 2	Australia
B. & S.	Teucer	9,045	Dec. 2	Liverpool
P. M. S. S.	Venezuela		Dec. 2	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Kamo Maru	16,000	Dec. 6	Yokohama
B. & S.	Protetiaius	9,547	Dec. 7	Seattle
J. C. J. L.	Tjikini		Dec. 7	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	12,500	Dec. 8	America
N. Y. K.	Targo Maru	13,500	Dec. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Somali		Dec. 17	London
B. & S.	Protetiaius	9,547	Dec. 17	Manila
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 11	Kobe
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Pheonius	6,699	Dec. 27	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
B. & S.	Ilion	10,220	Dec. 30	Seattle

## NOTICE.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

## NOTICES.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents  
promptly executed at lowest  
cash prices for all British and  
Continental goods, including  
Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather,  
Chemicals and Druggists'  
Sundries,  
China, Earthenware and Glas-  
ware,  
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-  
cessories,  
Drapery, Millinery and Piece  
Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and  
Metals,  
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,  
Photographic & Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,  
etc., etc.  
Commission 2½ to 5%.  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
Consignments of Produce sold  
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
Established 1810  
25 ABBOTSWICH, LONDON E.C.  
Cable Address: "Assauire" London.

TSANG FOOK.  
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED  
& REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.  
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.  
LOWEST CHARGES GUARANTEED.  
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-  
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

For the best Meals, Refresh-  
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-  
fectionery at before-the-war  
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## TO SAIL

GLEN LINE  
(McGREGOR, GOW & CO.) Ltd.  
For Ceylon & London.

THE Steamship  
"GLENIFFER."  
13,175 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above  
ports about second half of Decem-  
ber, 1916.

For freight, passage and further  
information, apply to  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

NEW YORK SERVICE.  
s.s. "EURYMEDON" is berthed  
to load for BOSTON and  
NEW YORK

sailing about 9th December.  
For Rates of Freight apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, Ocean Steam Ship  
Co., Ltd.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1916.

For the best Meals, Refresh-  
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-  
fectionery at before-the-war  
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.S.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.



SHARE MARKET  
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b.	\$ 740.00.
Cantons.	b.	\$ 400.00.
Unions.	b.	\$ 985.00.
Douglases.	b.	\$ 123.00.
Indes (Def.)	b.	\$ 138.00.
Steamboats.	b.	\$ 21.00.
China Sugars.	b.	\$ 135.00.
Railans.	b.	\$ 35.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b.	\$ 84.00.
K'loon Docks.	b.	\$ 132.50.
Humphreys.	b.	\$ 7.10.
Cement.	b.	\$ 10.65.
H.K. Electric.	b.	\$ 54.00.
H.K. Tramway.	b.	\$ 7.10.
Peak (Old)	b.	\$ 10.00.

ACCOUNTS WITH  
GERMANS.Large Balance of Assets in  
England.

An official at the Public Trustee's office gave the London News Agency some interesting information in reference to a Royal proclamation requiring returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and claims by British subjects against enemy persons.

For the past six months, he said, we have been making a record of these figures, but they were not compulsory under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The purpose of the proclamation is to obtain returns from those who have not already taken advantage of the voluntary system. At the moment, as our published returns have shown, there is a balance on our figures of approximately \$25,000,000 in favour of this country—that is, enemy persons and firms own in this country in shares, bank balances, &c., \$25,000,000 more than British persons own in enemy countries. Of course that enures the payment of all debts due from enemy persons. While the recording system was voluntary, it was not satisfactory to rely on that apparent balance, because there was no obligation on a man to return his property in enemy countries. Now the proclamation makes it compulsory for him to do so, and any further returns coming in will reduce the balance of 25 millions. Claims against enemy Governments are being dealt with by the Foreign Office. No penalty is fixed by the proclamation, for the simple reason that one cannot fix penalties by proclamation, but it is assumed that those fixed by the Trading with the Enemy Act will apply.

It was added that a statement will be put before the Cabinet showing pretty definitely what the corresponding positions are, and it will then be for the members in the House, as representing the people to whom money is due from enemy countries, to insist on the Government undertaking that no enemy property shall be allowed to go out of the country until the rights of British persons against enemy countries have been secured.

## For War Charities.

Mr. Denman Fuller has sent as the result of his Piano Recital at the Peak Club last month \$104.20 for the Blue Cross Fund and \$346.16 for the Prisoners of War Fund.

## A Kidnapped Child.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Huxford, at the Police Court this afternoon, with kidnapping a small boy. Inspector Sullivan said the child went out to a candy stall in the morning, but was missed at noon, and a search resulted in the defendant being found in charge of him. A bangle which he had been wearing was gone, and it was discovered that defendant had sold it at a shop some proceeding.

## Shop Robbery.

The hearing was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, of the case in which five men are charged with burglary at the office of Messrs. Rumsjohn and Co. Mr. Mattingley prosecuted, and the men were defended by Mr. Mason, Mr. Hind, Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Faithfull. It will be remembered that on going down to his office one morning Mr. Rumsjohn found the place ransacked, many books and various goods being missing. Further evidence was given to-day case proceeding.

## THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

What Constitutes a Fairway?

The claim for \$100,000 brought against the Standard Oil Company by the Shui On Steamship Company of Hongkong was again before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, when the question of fairway was considered.

Continuing his argument Mr. Sharp said that if a ship could not get on in the water, because it was half tide, it was not a fairway. Personally he had waited down the Thames for the official tide, the river, as it was, not being navigable, for the simple reason that sufficient water was not available to take the vessel. In this case the captain agreed with them that one foot under his keel would be considered sufficient. It was perfectly clear a ship could not get into a place where there was insufficient water. Because the captain worked the water down to the six-foot line he did not say it was a fairway, because the latter wholly depended upon whether there was enough water to accommodate the ship. He (Mr. Sharp) thought the captain meant that there had to be water enough, otherwise it could not be a fairway. They would agree with him that these West River steamers took the deepest draught of any craft which went up the river.

Mr. Potter began his address for the defence after the fifteen minutes' interval, and, dealing with preliminary points, pointed out that the plaintiffs' case, both from the pleadings and evidence, had always been that the lighter both was lying in the fairway at the time of the collision. There was no question as to whether the Ruth was near the fairway, because there was the greatest possible difference between those two things. If the Ruth was merely lying near the fairway, and not in it, then the Shui On must have been out of the fairway herself. Now it was argued that being near the fairway was part of the plaintiffs' case, but up to this stage that had not been so. Mr. Sharp had gone on to plead a breach of Article 11, which said that when a ship was aground either in or near a fairway she must carry lights, but they had had no arguments on the facts that the Ruth was near the fairway. He (Mr. Potter) was relying on the fact that the plaintiffs had not proved their case. Unless his Lordship rejected the whole of the defendants' evidence the plaintiffs had not even begun to prove their case. As a matter of fact he would argue, if necessary, that they were neither in nor near the fairway, but the whole case of the plaintiffs was that the Ruth was actually in the fairway and it was a sufficient defence for him to prove that the Ruth was not in. The question of nearness never entered into the case.

The case was adjourned.

## CARGO PERMITS.

His Worship Explains the Law.

Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with being concerned together in importing 548 cabbies of brass, valued at \$150. The first defendant was also charged with not reporting the arrival of his junk to the Harbour authorities. It appeared that the junk came from Ping Hoi, and the rule is that a statement has to be presented to the Import and Export Office within four hours of a junk's anchoring within the harbour. This was not done and goods were landed at Yau-mai without a permit being obtained.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd appeared to prosecute.

Defendant said he had been to Hongkong before with a cargo of fish and did not report then, but his Worship informed him that fishing junks did not have to report, but that cargo ones did. The first defendant was fined \$50, and the second one \$25. The case was adjourned.

## POLITICS AFTER PEACE.

What a Central Party  
May be Like.

Speculating as to the future of politics in this country, Mr. Arthur A. Bauman in the *Fortnightly Review* concludes that "the Tory Party is dead and there's no on," while the Liberal Party is in a state of disintegration.

"The legacy which Gladstone bequeathed to Campbell-Bannerman more than twenty years ago," says the writer, "was a Liberal Party consisting of three sections. There were the capitalists, the Radical dissenters (the remnant of the Puritans), and as a more or less independent tail there were the new Labour members, and, hovering over all, now voting with one section and now with another, there were the Intellectuals, a mere handful. How will the war affect this disposition of the Liberal Party? And what is likely to be the attitude of each section towards a Central Party?"

"The Liberal capitalists are both discredited and frightened. They are discredited by the pre-war opposition of Sir John Brunner and others to expenditure on the Navy and by the abuse of Lord Roberts. It is obvious that the capitalist section of the Liberals will eagerly join a Central Party. The capitalists will almost certainly draw in their wake the Puritan remnant, which is composed of provincial manufacturers and tradesmen, whose desire to destroy the Church of England is (for the time being, at all events) a less poignant emotion than anxiety about their cash. I am inclined to think that Radical dissent is a rapidly waning power in politics."

"A Central Party would therefore be composed of the whole of what is now called the Unionist Party and of the two sections of the Liberal Party made up of capitalist and Non-conformists. It will have the command of the war-chests of the Conservative and Liberal central offices; it will be served by the machine-guns of the two old parties; it will, at all events for the next five years, be an invincible alliance; and its only possible leader will be Mr. Asquith. I assume in this analysis that the Conservatives will not be mad enough to break with Mr. Asquith and the Liberals on the point of a little more or a little less tariff, or of a little more or a little less military defence, or a little more or a little less Home Rule. The Conservatives cannot, in the present condition of things, stand by themselves; they must choose between an alliance with Mr. Asquith and the old Liberals and a junction with the Trade Unionists and the Fabians."

"Assuming, however, that the Conservatives will follow Lord Derby's hint and join a Central Party under Mr. Asquith's leadership, who will form and lead an Opposition? Mr. Lloyd George has, since the beginning of the war, rendered such services to his country as coming generations will learn with astonishment and gratitude. He has been Chancellor of the Exchequer and saved London from a financial catastrophe of which the bare imagination makes one shudder. He has been Minister of Munitions and created the vast machinery of war-manufacture that now covers the country, and has at last placed us on equal, if not superior, terms to the enemy."

"Surely Mr. Lloyd George is entitled to the confidence of the Central Party and will be found at Mr. Asquith's right hand. Politicians who have not forgotten the Budget of 1909 are fond of asserting that Mr. Lloyd George is only waiting his opportunity to desert Mr. Asquith and to lead the Labour Party. I do not know whether Mr. Lloyd George ponders such a course; I am pretty sure it is out of his power to follow it. Mr. Lloyd George will never lead the Trade Unionists again; he knows too much about them and they know too much about him. He has discovered their faults and they have discovered that he is not afraid to tell them so. Mr. Lloyd George's strength at this moment lies in the enormous floating mass of electors without party ties and in the Nonconformists. The Conservatives should receive him with open arms."

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.  
F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve),  
state:—

Winter Uniform.  
With reference to Orders of Nov. 13-14, all ranks requiring winter uniform will attend at Noordin's Shop, Beaconfield Arcade, at any time suitable. Order for uniform must be obtained from the respective Equipment officers for all men under rank of Sergeant.

Equipment.  
O. O. Units are responsible for seeing that men under their command who leave the Colony return their equipment.

Parades, Central Station.

5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, Nov. 16.—No. 2 Company under O. O. Company. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant Major.

Friday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies under the Sergeant Major.

Medical Exemption.  
Medical exemption for a period covering patrol duty dates must be notified to warning officers by the person exempted without delay, otherwise the latter will be held liable for any non-provision of a patrolman.

Football.  
Members of the football team and others interested are requested to meet at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 16.

Rifle League Team.  
All marksmen willing to practice for inclusion in the joint H.K.P. and H.K.F.R. team are required to submit their names without delay to the A.S.P. (R). Ammunition will be provided.

Dismissal.  
The Hon. O.S.P. has ordered the dismissal from the Police Reserve Force of P.O. III Tsui Shai-wing for exceeding his duty on September 24 last.

Resignation.  
P.O. 828 M.A. Khan is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony at the end of the month.

P.O. 83 Chan Sam is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Band Practice.  
Band Practice:— Thursday, Nov. 16, at 6 p.m.

"And where will Mr. Winston Churchill be found in the new political map? He will probably be one of the leaders of the Opposition to the Central Party. The Opposition to the Central Party will be composed of the representatives of the Trade Unions, of a reduced number of Irish Nationalists, of a sprinkling of intellectuals, or mugs, and of one or two politicians whom Mr. Asquith has not been able to include in his Central Ministry. They will be a motley lot and they will have no titular leader, or many. This forecast is based on the assumption that the war is ended on more or less favourable terms within the next eighteen months. If peace is not concluded or in train by the spring of 1918 I should not like to guess what might happen in politics."

"In these days I am constantly hearing and reading of what the boys in khaki will do when they come back from the Front—how they will read the politicians to the right about, settle the terms of peace, rebuild the British Constitution and remodel British society. God bless the boys in khaki! They are miners, agricultural labourers, artisans, shopmen and clerks, and just as capable of settling these mighty questions after the war as they were before. The war undoubtedly will be a valuable education for them; it will give them a sense of proportion which they had not before, it will teach them new values, and so will enable them to choose with greater discrimination between political parties, between men and measures. But it is childish to talk of the boys in khaki settling the terms of peace or recasting our social and political systems. It will make an immense difference whether the new Army support the Central Party or the Trade Unionists. But there is no reason to suppose that our new soldiers will support either the one party or the other with anything like unanimity. Their votes will depend on the personalities of the leaders and their programmes. The boys in khaki will not exactly like either electors."

## PATRIOTIC PRISONERS.

War Work and Service.

London, September 27.—In the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday were quoted some interesting extracts from the annual report of the Prison Commissioner on the effects of the war on the criminal population. Apart from the heavy decline in the number of offences, a striking feature of the report is its record of the practical patriotism displayed by many prisoners in the hour of their country's need. Below are given some further particulars from a document which is full of encouragement for social reformers.

Referring to the large output of war stores in prisons, the report states that it will always stand to the credit of the department that these results have been obtained in the face of rapid and unprecedented fall in the prison population. They have been rendered possible by an extension of the hours of labour, by various emergency regulations calculated to increase the individual output, by the untiring zeal of the officers, and by the keen desire of the prisoners to their utmost.

The average value of labour per inmate per annum rose from £13 7s 1d in 1901-10 to £18 3s in 1914-15, and to £22 5s 11d in 1915-16. This rise (says the report) is remarkable, and is not to be explained only by the fact that longer hours are being worked; it is, no doubt, due to the keenness displayed by all prisoners, male and female, to do their best to expedite orders received for purposes connected with the war.

Reports for idleness have declined to a remarkable degree. A further gratifying testimony of good conduct is afforded by the fact that there was only one case of corporal punishment in convict and one in local prisons during the year.

In their annual report to the Commissioner, the Inspectors of Prisons state: "It is no small thing to call upon prisoners for an addition of some 25 per cent. to their ordinary working hours, but this has been accomplished without a murmur, and, though due allowance must be made for the fact that a reward is given in the shape of an increased supper ration, yet this cannot be regarded as the only reason for their increased exertions. The output of the various articles required by the Admiralty, the War Office, &c., has been quite remarkable, and shows what can be done when officers and prisoners are actuated by a common impulse."

A similar spirit has been displayed by ex-prisoners, large numbers of whom have joined the Army. Testimony has been received from many prisons, where the authorities, lay and religious, have kept in touch with ex-prisoners now serving in the Forces, as to the admirable conduct of many of these men. "Recreated, as they are, from all classes of prisoners, the men fresh from servitude, the lad from a Borel Institution, the petty thief, and the habitual drunkard—their country's call has touched a fibre in the heart of many whose lives hitherto had been shown to be irresponsible to all other calls and motives to honest living and good conduct."

There will be universal endorsement of the Commissioner's hope that effective means may be found to secure that, when the war is over, these men shall not drift back to their old ways. In this connection the Commissioner comments to the consideration of all thoughtful persons the following comments on the operation of the "modified" Borel system, by the Visiting Committee of Bristol Prison:

"Statistics show that the great majority of the lads have responded to the call of the Army; almost all of those who have failed to do so are either physically unfit or are equally serving their country at sea or in the colonies. "If one fact stands out more clearly than another as a lesson of the war, it is the magnificent material of which the working-class of this country is composed; and we, who have to deal with what is considered to be the most vicious portion of that class, have no hesitation whatever in endorsing the verdict. When, however, war is succeeded by peace, there will come a time of trial for those who have never turned their backs to a bodily enemy. With the passing of military discipline our brave fellows will be tempted to forget the hardships and miseries of the trenches in a burst of uncontrolled pleasure and licence; and, if trade be bad and work difficult to obtain, the transitory lapse may, if not checked, become a step on a downward career."

We trust it will be possible for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Church of England Men's Society, and other bodies which are doing such a remarkable work for the troops at home and abroad, to provide for this contingency, and to maintain their hold upon those who have learnt to look upon them with affection and respect."

Owing to the number of lads who have enlisted in the Army, and to fewer commitments by the Courts in the case of males since the war began, the male population of Borel institutions at the end of March last was only 409, as compared with 877 at the corresponding date in 1914. Since the outbreak of war about 1,000 ex-Borel lads are known to have joined the Forces. Including charges of desertion and minor offences only 98 have been reported upon unsatisfactorily. As regards the 201 lads discharged direct to the Army from Borel institutions this year, only seven have proved unsatisfactory; the remainder are doing well.

An important branch of reformatory work is that carried on with growing success by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. The Commissioners remark that the past twenty years have witnessed an extraordinary change in the attitude of prisoners towards authority, due in large measure to the activity of those organisations. "Reports of all societies show that the percentage of employment found—the real test of effective work—varies according to the sum expended on agency. At a large London prison where these conditions are fulfilled out of 1,426 persons assisted 34 only are known to have been reconvicted—a very remarkable result, seeing that the society helped practically everyone who applied, irrespective of history and previous convictions. The unusual facilities for obtaining work have undoubtedly had a great deal to do with this encouraging return, but it is certain that putting these men into a position to seek and obtain work, by the provision of suitable clothing, and board and lodging, has been a very important factor in the majority of all these cases."

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Mention has already been made of the decline in the commitments for drunkenness. The decrease among women has not been so marked as in the case of men, and with a view to ascertaining, as far as possible, the effect of the war on female prisoners committed for drunkenness, an inquiry was made into the character of the prisoners sent to Holloway for this offence. This inquiry substantiated the observations of several governors and chaplains at other prisons, namely, that a smaller number of prisoners are at the present time contributing more convictions per annum than was the case before the war.

If the average rate of convictions per annum incurred by each individual at Holloway Prison, for the years 1913-14 and 1915-16, respectively, be applied to the total receptions on conviction of drunkenness for the whole country, a result is arrived at which shows a great falling-off in the numbers received for this offence. This is shown in the subjoined table the figures referring to women only:

	1913-14.	1915-16.	per cent.
Total receptions on conviction for drunkenness in England and Wales	15,149	2,519	87.1
Estimated number of convictions per prisoner	2.8	5.0	—
Estimated number of individuals committed	5,828	1,904	67.8

The Commissioners add that though these figures are inconclusive as furnishing a proof of any increase, or otherwise, in drinking among women at the present time, they show, if the same proportion holds as at

LORD HALDANE ON HIS  
FUTURE.

A Missionary of Education.

Birmingham, Oct. 11.—Lord Haldane, speaking at Birmingham to-night, said that it was his wish to devote his remaining days to being a missionary on the great question of education. He believed there was no more real service that any man could render to his country, no more solemn duty that any man could undertake.

The occasion was the first of a series of lectures dealing with after-war problems arranged by the Joint Committee of the University of Birmingham and the Workers' Educational Association. Lord Haldane, who had an uninterrupted hearing, took as his subject "National Educational Policy," and after more than one passing reference to himself as an educational missionary, made at the close of the lecture a definite statement of the direction in which he desires to turn his future activity.

If the British people were keen, he said, we could make ourselves the most tremendous nation in the world because we have natural aptitude. What we wanted was training, and it was the mental training of the future generation that was going to count. He wished trade unionists would think a little more about education and a little less about some other things. He had great hopes of what might come from the Labour Party when it developed ideas, but up to the present, in education at all events, it had been somewhat backward.

When peace came they would bear no more in Germany about 16in. guns, but they would hear a great deal about continuation schools. The Germans were training up a generation of skilled workmen with whom we could not compete. We had to be up-to-date with Germany in this matter. We must take care to train the children of our working classes in at least as good a way as the Germans had been able to train theirs.

I am all for looking—and I have been mis-called for doing it.—Lord Haldane said, at what the Germans do in order that we may not overlook anything; but I like to look at it through English spectacles and see what mistakes the Germans have made. They have made very big mistakes. Their system is a class system. If you are born a worker there you remain a worker. If you are born a Junker you remain a Junker. It is a bad system and has led to this war. We will have nothing to do with it. We want the barrier of class broken down.

If we cared enough, he insisted, educational developments and reforms could be forced through. The State would find the money, for unless it was spent the nation would drop out in the race. A great education system was an expensive thing, but it was our duty to make it the first question to be considered after the war.

The lecture was wholly devoted to education save for an introductory eulogy of the service given to the country by the Territorial Force. It fell to his lot, Lord Haldane, said, on the night of August 3, 1914, to mobilise the British Army. When the wires flashed their message, 29 divisions leaped to arms, for in addition to the six Regular Divisions there were 14 Territorial Divisions. He sometimes thought that the little British Army was not so little at the outbreak of war as some people supposed. It consisted, in fact, of ten Army Corps, plus the forces abroad.

While Lord Haldane said little about the war, his chairman, Sir Oliver Lodge, spoke of little else. Those who talk of peace at the present time, he said, were like hirelings "who see when the wolf cometh." This was no time to talk of peace. There was no one to make peace with, for it could not be made with a mad dog.—*Times*.

Holloway, not only a considerable decrease in the total receptions into prison, but, what is more important, a decrease of over 80 per cent. in the individuals responsible for the convictions.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Shanghai Metal Imports.

The import of some of the metals into Shanghai for the quarter ended June 1916 show quite considerable increases when compared to the same quarter the previous year. Iron and mild steel bars totalled 54,966 piculs and the year before 12,516 piculs showing an increase of 42,450 piculs. Iron and mild steel sheets and plates totalled 50,935 piculs and 19,125 piculs, showing an increase of 31,810 piculs. Galvanized iron sheets, corrugated and plain, totalled 20,384 piculs and 18,810 piculs, showing an increase of 10,271 piculs. There was a decrease in the value of electrical materials of Tls 18,834 the value being Tls 35,403 and Tls 16,037 but an increase in the value of machinery, which was valued at Tls 583,897 and Tls 378,175 showing an increase of Tls 207,722.

## Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, October 4.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The open market rate for short loans is still 5 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 4½ to 5½ per cent. The Silver market has been very steady during the week, bars being now quoted at 32½ per oz. The Rubber market keeps strong and buoyant, quotations generally remaining firm. The China Tea market is steady, with little business doing. Coffee has met with fair demand, and prices are very steady. The Sugar market continues good at full rates. Peppers remain very quiet at previous quotations. The Rice business is retarded by the firmness of holders. Manila hemp, after being somewhat dull and lower, closes with a firmer tone. Plantation Rubber has been rather firmer, Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 2s. 4½ per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 4½ per lb. Fine Hard Para is now 3s. 2½ per lb. Straits Tin is at 175 10s. to 175 15s. for both cash and three months' delivery.

## Manchester Goods.

London, October 4.—American cotton has shown very little change during the week. In Manchester a considerable amount of cloth business was done, although this subsequently slackened off. Manufacturers are advancing their prices, and so they are out of range of most of the Indian offers, which are numerous enough. China demand is mainly directed to carrying on with a minimum of commitment. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., write in their Market Report for September—Strange and eventful history has been in the making this month in the cotton world. With the Bureau condition report as on Aug. 25, the lowest on record and below the most pessimistic anticipations, showing a deterioration of 11.1 from 72.3 to 61.2 or 11.3 per cent. under the August 10 years' average and forecasting shedding of no less than 1,116,000 bales off the estimate of a month ago. Cotton on the opening day surpassed all records since 1873. "Spot" American spot up 43 points to 9.90, and stone time "September" recorded only two short of 100, while Egyptian jumped sheer 70 points. Within a fortnight American futures had stamped over 1d. a lb. and Egyptian nearly 2d. For the moment consternation held up all operations, but so startling a development was soon reflected in the hurrying up of belated offers. These met with very irregular receptions, but aided by those makers who were in happy possession of cotton or yarn considerable transactions took place. Demand from China developed no special encouragement. Some business was done in fancy and specialties, and rather more inquiry came round in finishing cloths, but with inadequate results. Of interest to note were the rather striking figures of cloth shipments from the United States to that market for the year ending June 30, the total reaching 11,812,618 yards against 17,047,095 in the previous year and 82,160,450 in 1913-14. None of the minor outlets displayed any conspicuous activity, but Java, Singapore, and Rangoon among others put forward certain modest requirements. In goods we quote Medium China, 16 by 15 8½ lb., 10½; 19 by 19 10½ lb., 13 9½.

## Hankow Piece Goods Trade.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for November 1 comments as follows on the import piece goods market: Although this market is quiet the improvement previously reported continued, with good clearances, and there have been further advances in prices. The yarn boom, on account of the rapid rise in prices, has gradually quietened down. Holders of stocks of piece goods are slow sellers, realizing the possibility of making good profits in the future. The following advances may be recorded:—Whites, 1 to 2 mace; venetians, poplins and italians, about 3 mace; greys, 1 to 2 mace. Owing to decreased demand jeans do not improve in value.

## Directors and their Fees.

At a meeting of Jimah Rubber Estates, Ltd., held the other day at Singapore, formal confirmation was given to the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting which followed the sixth annual general meeting held on Oct. 11. The resolution, which was brought forward at the initiative of the directors themselves, was as follows:—That the whole of article 83 of the Articles of Association be deleted from the Articles and that the following be substituted in place thereof:—The directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for their services, such sums as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine, and say such sums shall be divided among them in such proportions and manner as the directors may determine.—The re-placed Article 83 reads:—The remuneration of directors shall be £1,000 for the first year and for subsequent years 5 per cent of the net profits per annum and such further sum (if any) as shall be voted to them by the Company in general meeting, and all such sums shall be divided amongst the directors as they shall determine.

## Sugar and the Philippines.

Proposing the repeal of the old Philippine Sugar Central Act, under the provisions of which the Central Sugar Board carried on its abortive negotiations for the purchase of a large central mill last year, and providing in its stead an act that will make P3,600,000 for centrals available without the cumbersome machinery of a specially appointed board, a Bill has been introduced in Manila Representatives. The new measure, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, provided for the creation of a guarantee fund of P3,000,000 from gold standard funds of the Philippine government, this sum to be placed at the disposal of the Governor General for use in assuring the payment of the construction cost of central sugar mills erected under the terms of the Bill. This fund is only to be used, however, in meeting such payments or parts thereof as the purchasers of the mill may have been prevented from meeting owing to unforeseen circumstances which materially reduce the sugar crop. To insure its own interests, the Philippine Government, where such payments have been made from the fund, may intervene, and take over the management of the central until it has received the sum invested, with interest at not to exceed six per cent per annum. In order to secure the backing of the Government, planters must pledge 50 per cent of the gross output of the central for meeting the obligations secured by government guarantee, and those desiring such backing must first form an association, pooling their land holdings, which can also be looked to for satisfaction of the claims mentioned. The payments for the centrals erected under the provisions of this bill are to be made in not less than four installments, and the interest on unpaid balances is not to exceed eight per cent a year, in addition to that which must be paid the government in the event that the guaranty fund is called upon for aid. The government shall have a right to exercise supervisory control over the affairs of the central until its responsibility ceases with the payment of the entire cost of the plant, and then the latter is to be turned over to the association entirely.

## Burma Teak Export.

A Press communique, dated Maymyo, the 7th October, 1916, has been issued as follows:—The export of teak for use in shipbuilding and railway construction is restricted to the United Kingdom and the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Permission to export to countries outside Europe and countries in Europe other than hostile countries or neutral countries, adjoining the seat of war, may be obtained on production of satisfactory assurances that the timber will not be transhipped to any enemy country, but will be used in the country to which it is exported. Application for permission should be made to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

## The Rise of Cotton.

Cotton at a shilling a pound is not far off, if the rise continues, as there is every reason to think it will, says the N. O. Daily News. During the week ended November 6 there was a net rise of 25 points on the Liverpool market. Reuter's Liverpool market quotation of that date being as follows:—Spot January-February ... 11.27½ January-February ... 11.15½ May-June ... 11.28½ The corresponding prices on October 30 were:—11.03½, 10.90d., and 11.05d. It is considered more than probable that there will be a relapse in a day or so, only to be followed by further advances, as has been the rule during the past six weeks, a decline has been followed immediately by more than recovering advances.

## Tea Report.

Messrs Wm. J. and Hy. Thompson's weekly Tea Circular London October 4, states:—The easier and irregular Indian market noted in our last has become accentuated, and prices for all but good liquoring broken and fannings have again declined. Java.—Offerings during the week, 2,903 packages, against 7,418 packages last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 216,303 packages, against 227,608 packages last year. The sale passed with a better demand than was generally anticipated, and last week's prices were well maintained. Among the highest averages were:—Caramby, 10½; Tjibogel, and Halmoo, 10½; and Haurdani, 10d. The average for the whole sale on Garden Account is 9½d., compared with 10d. a year ago. Dutch Sale.—About 10,000 packages were brought to auction at Amsterdam on 21st inst. The best market was for good liquoring kinds, but common qualities were easier to buy, particularly leaf grades. China.—Arrivals: Nankin, with 5,848 packages; Pienmu, with 14,656 packages; Prim, with 9,605 packages; and Sowa Maru, with 10,791 packages. Privately.—There is little or no change to report in the market, which is barely steady with little business doing.

## Shortage of Wheat.

Japanese dealers were recently busy buying up all the wheat they could get in view of the fact that a telegram had been received at Tokyo advising that it was probable that America might restrict the export of flour because of the shortage of the wheat crop. In this connection it is estimated in America that the world's wheat crop this year in short by 500,000,000 bushels. There is a wild gamble in foodstuffs, wrote the Financial World (New York) some weeks ago, especially wheat, in Chicago and other American grain markets. Many great speculative movements have since been seen, but this year may outshine them all. There are observers in the Chicago wheat pit now who affect to see signs of an excitement that will transcend that of all former years. The country is so much wealthier now, and the army of speculators, real and potential, greater than ever before. Canada has joined the United States in predicting a shortage of wheat this year, and Argentina, a great wheat-producing State, is sending forecasts of a lack of supplies of wheat sufficient to feed the world. The consensus of views of the best observers is that the crop of wheat of the whole world will be 500,000,000 bushels short. Predictions of \$2-a-bushel wheat are freely made, and the figure of \$1.60 has already been passed. Europe will probably raise 100,000,000 bushels less this year than last, and our crop reports have been so alarming as to suggest that we will be unable to spare any wheat for export at all.

Scarcity of Small Coin in Japan. The scarcity of auxiliary currency in Japan has caused much inconvenience in the settlement of minor transactions of the market and a movement to remove this inconvenience has been started by the Tokyo Clearing House Bankers' Association, reports the Japan Advertiser. The committee has called on the authorities of the Bank of Japan and the Department of Finance to ask that something be done. The Monopoly Bureau is also finding inconvenience in the daily payment of labourers wages and have complained to the Finance Department. It is a question as to where the cause of this inconvenience lies. According to an investigation there is in the banks of Tokyo and Osaka only Y.2,000,000 in auxiliary currency. When compared to the total stock of Y.11,000,000, there is a shortage of about Y.9,000,000. This does not mean that the production of this currency has decreased but that there is an increase of demand and less in circulation. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war a rise in the market price of general minerals has resulted and there is a tendency among the people to melt the coins for the bullion. According to experts, if the price of silver bullion is at 37d., and above there is a profit in melting the 50 and 20 sen pieces which contain a good proportion of pure metal. To glance down the market prices of silver bullion, the record price was in the early part of May when it rose to 37 1/2. 5d. but at other times the price were not high enough to make melting profitable. The cause for the shortage, therefore, appears to be that the prosperous times owing to the war are increasing the demand for auxiliary coins. The large orders of munitions and the increased number of workmen, which has necessitated large payments in these coins the amount in circulation has largely decreased. This is due to the fact that although auxiliary currency is not the usual medium for saving, labourers hoard these coins and keep them away from the circulating system. The Government is at present turning out new coins; according to the amended currency law. More yen notes are being turned out by the various government mints, and already Y.2,200,000 out of the Y.2,600,000 has been placed in circulation. This, however, is not sufficient, even if the remaining amount were to be placed on the market at one time. There remains only one step, that of adding to the figure decided on by the Diet. Since to take this step without the consent of the Diet is an unconstitutional act the authorities will probably lay the matter before the Diet as soon as it opens, in order to get a sufficient supply. But to wait for the opening of the Diet would not be realizing the desires of the business men, who want sufficient supply by the yearly settlement at the year's end and the inconvenience remains.

## High Prices for Fur.

At the annual fur auctions at St. Louis, Mo., at the end of September, a pair of silver fox skins sold for \$2,000. The total fur sale aggregated \$2,000,000. Miss Correll Loses Her Gardener. Miss Marie Correll appealed to the Warwickshire Tribunal recently for a further exemption of her gardener, aged 40. The Army representative remarked that it did not matter if the gardener went to seed. Nobody cared. The Chairman said the work might very well be done by women gardeners, and the appeal was dismissed.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. \$740
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$403
North Chinas	n. \$156
Unions	n. \$965
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$253
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$161
H. K. Fires	n. \$387
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. \$123½
Steamboats	b. \$214½
Indos (Def.)	s. & sa. \$138
Indos (Prof.)	b. \$46
Shells	n. 106½
Ferries	n. \$58
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	s. \$137
Malabons	b. \$39
MINING.	
Kallans	b. \$5½
Langkats	b. \$23
Raubs	n. \$27½
Tronohs	b. \$3½
Urals	n. \$4½
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$84½
Kowloon Docks	b. \$152
Shai Docks	n. \$90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$101
H. K. Hotels	sa. \$115
Land Invest.	n. \$101
H. K. Estates	b. \$7.00
Kloon Lands	n. \$35
Shai Lands	n. \$91
West Points	n. \$85
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. \$165
Kung Yiks	n. \$16½
Shai Cottons	n. \$119
Yangtzepons	n. \$6½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$8½
China Light & P.n.	\$47½
Providents	n. \$9.10
Dairy Farms	n. \$27
Green Islands	sa. \$10.65
H. K. Electrics	b. \$54
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$180
Ropes	b. \$34½
Steel Foundries	b. \$9½
Trams, Low Level	n. \$7.10
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$0
Trams, Peak, new b.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$3½
U. Waterboats	n. \$17.00
Watsons	b. \$6.80
Wm. Powells	n. \$6.80
Morning Posts	b. \$29

## CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	2/3 3/4
Demand	2 1/2 3/16
30 d/s.	2/3 3/4
60 d/s.	2/3 3/4
4 m/s.	2/3 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	97
T/T Japan	106
T/T India	163 1/2
Demand, India	163 1/2
T/T San Francisco	54
co & New York	54
T/T Java	130 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.16
Demand, Paris	3.16 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 7/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	55 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.29
6 m/s. France	3.33
Demand, Germany	54 1/4
T/T Bombay	169 1/4
T/T Calcutta	169 1/4
Demand, Calcutta	169 1/4
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	97
On Haiphong	47 prem.
On Saigon	34 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	67 1/2
Sovereign	8.70 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51.90
Bil Survivor, per oz.	34.3/16

## DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts piece 73 1/2 dis.
Chinese	10 " 73 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	50 cts piece 77 prem.
Hongkong	10 " 77 prem.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts piece 73 1/2 dis.
Chinese	10 " 73 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	50 cts piece 77 prem.
Hongkong	10 " 77 prem.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

DFOR 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SEAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.45 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.15 a.m. to 2.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.45 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.15 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.45 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.15 a.m. to 5.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.45 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

6.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

6.15 a.m. to 6.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

6.30 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

6.45 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

7.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

7.15 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

7.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

7.45 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

8.15 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

8.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

8.45 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

9.15 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

9.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

9.45 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

10.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

10.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

10.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

10.45 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

11.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

11.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

11.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

11.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

12.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

12.15 a.m. to 12.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

12.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

12.45 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.15 a.m. to 1.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

1.45 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.15 a.m. to 2.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.30 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

2.45 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.15 a.m. to 3.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.30 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

3.45 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.15 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Every 15 Min.

4.45 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

5.15 a.m. to



## ENTERTAINMENT.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

COMMENCING COMMENCING

WED. 15th Nov. 9.15 p.m. WED. 15th Nov.

## MISS GLORIA TAFT,

Late of the Hippodrome, London.

Singing the Latest Popular

Ballads and Comedy Songs.

## MONS. DUPREZ

The popular Comic Singer of the Scala Theatre, Paris.

## BOLL AND DUNLOP'S

SCHIEDM CIN

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1821.



H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

## THE BERLIN BEER-BOY.

A German Lament at His Disappearance.

The *Tageliche Rundschau* paints a horrible picture of the sufferings of customers at large Berlin cafes on a Sunday afternoon or in the evenings. It seems that one is "quashed between strangers," and has to wait an unconscionable time for one's food.

"Where (cries the writer of the article) can one find a polite or obliging waiter, a well-trained beer-boy? One must travel to find them. In any case they are not to be found in Berlin. The atmosphere in our cafes and in most restaurants is smoky, coarse, and resembling utterly repulsive to finer natures."

"When one sees a number of waiters busy serving, one thinks one has got into a market-hall by mistake. Many of them do not regard it as in the least necessary to say 'G-good morning, Sir.' The tone of the Berlin coffee-house has thoroughly gone down recently. The 'rudeness' of which, as we know, we wish to break ourselves, because it makes us so unloved abroad, flourishes in cafes and hotels, the last places in which one expects to be impolitely treated."

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

## NOTICES.

## A BUNE

in liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before THURSDAY the 30th November, 1916.

Dated the 14th November, 1916.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central,  
Liquidators.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Power of Attorney given to M. ARTHUR NILSSON (formerly Managing Director of A. B. The Swedish Trading Company in China Limited) by the undersigned Company, is cancelled as from the 16th of November, 1916.

Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.  
F. PERNAUT,  
Technical General Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1916.

## IT'S A BAD SIGN

When you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off. There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure chronic coughs, bronchitis, and chest colds is to apply LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It gets the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest goes away. Shivering, feverish shudders, and difficult breathing, all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped. It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can any body afford to be without it in the house all the time? Sold at all chemists. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

The Mails of October 6th must be considered as lost in the P. & O. as ARABIA.

Mails for Australia dispatched per s.s. NYANZA, on the 17th inst., will connect at MONTOKO, which leaves Singapore on or about the 28th inst., and is due to arrive Sydney on the 10th December.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 16th November. This Mail is due in London on the 24th December. The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail VIA SIBERIA to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd and at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd November. These Mails are due to arrive in London on or about the 15th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mexico cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape d'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—

KASHIMA M. TIKINI  
KARIMOLN AKI MARU  
NYANZA CHINA  
EMP. OF JAPAN

## MAILS DUE.

Europe (via Nacapatam)—Per KASHIMA MARU, 15th Nov.  
Europe (London 20th Oct. via S. Beria)—Per NYANZA, 16th Nov.  
Europe (French Mail)—Per AMAZON, 22nd Nov.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Haiphong—Per EMPIRE, 16th Nov. 3 p.m.  
Haiphong—Per DAFIN, 15th Nov. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, San Francisco, Panama, Colon, New York (Europe) via Sib. (a) Per KANAGAWA M., 15th Nov., Registration 4 15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.  
[Shanghai Ch. P. O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow—Per CHILLI, 16th Nov. 9 a.m.  
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KASHIMA M., 16th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per YETOROFU M., 16th Nov. 9 a.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 16th Nov. at 5 p.m.)  
—Per NYANZA, 17th Nov., Registration 10 15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per HALDIS, 16th Nov. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 16th Nov., Registration 2 15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.  
[Shanghai Ch. P. O. Monday, 20th Nov.]

## FRIDAY, 17th November.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 16th Nov. at 5 p.m.)  
—Per NYANZA, 17th Nov., Registration 10 15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

## SATURDAY, 18th November.

Haiphong, P. Kohi & Haiphong—Per SUNGIANG, 18th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per TIBODAS, 18th Nov. 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGOHOW, 18th Nov. 5 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 19th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Tamsui & Keelung—Per KALIO MARU, 19th Nov. 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 21st November.

Philippines—Per CHINHUA, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.

Tientsin—Per KUMICHO, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Seattle (Europe via Siberia)—Per YOKOHAMA M., 22nd Nov., Registration 10 15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.  
[Shanghai Ch. P. O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Tokai M. Jap. s.s. 1529, Adria, 14th Nov.—Sungay, 12th Nov. Cal.—M. B. K.

Tal'hybus, Br. s.s. 6525, Allen, 14th Nov.—Manila, 15th Nov. Gen.—M. & S.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1183, Thompson, 15th Nov.—Swatow, 14th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kana M. Jap. s.s. 3584, Nigiri, 15th Nov.—Inch. 10th Nov. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Kwoogann, Br. s.s. 1483, Bickard, 15th Nov.—Swatow, 14th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kara M. Jap. s.s. 3584, Komatsubara, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yingohow, Br. s.s. 1316, Jones, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Yokohama M. Jap. s.s. 4051, Torada, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.

## DEPARTED.

Nov. 13.

Karimoon for San Francisco via Kluotza

Nov. 14.

Aki M. for Melbourne via Manila  
Josh n M. for Tampa via Swatow  
Kyodo M. No. 13, for Bangkok  
Haiphong for Foochow via Swatow  
Luchow for Shanghai  
Fookang for Kobe & Moji  
Albion for Canton  
Pakhol for Saigon  
Loksang for Haiphong via Hoikow  
Glenzie for Singapore via Amoy, Chingchow for Pt. Paraval  
Teas for Hoio via Manila  
Shinsei M. No. 5, for Singapore  
Empress of Japan for Vancouver via Shanghai

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 14.

Hanoi for Haiphong via K. C. Wan  
Chihli for Canton

Nov. 15.

China for San Francisco via Shanghai  
Empire for Haiphong  
Taiwan M. for Singapore  
Yingchow for Canton  
Yei M. for Canton  
Kana M. for New York via Shanghai  
Hinode M. No. 3 for Singapore  
Fooking for Saigon  
Keemur for Yokohama via Shanghai  
Taisho M. for Canton

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. KWONGSANG, from Swatow, on Nov. 15.  
Campbell Capt

## FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 24th Nov. 11 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nansai, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 30th Nov., Registration 9 45 a.m. Letters 10 30 a.m.  
[Shanghai Ch. P. O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.]

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

## ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 155, 220.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations.

Observations received from the interior of China last night indicate the existence of two anticyclones: one central over N.E. China, and one over S.W. China.

Pressure changes since yesterday are small except over the Philippines, where it has decreased moderately. A depression appears to have formed to the east of the Visayas.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.51 inches, against an average of 81.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Cap Rock	N.E. winds, strong; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China (between H.K. and Lanchow)	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 15th November, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	30.76	40	56	ne	6 b	
Remont	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Changshu	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Tokio	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
Nagasaki	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Osaka	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
Shanghai	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Cap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.26	61	81	e	4 c	
Swatow	6a	30.13	61	n	6 b		
Taihou	6a	30.09	61	n	6 b		
Taiwan	6a	30.01	74	ne	18 b		
Kobe	6a	30.14	66	ne	10 c		
P'ootan	6a	30.28	59	65	n	2 b	
Canton	6a	30.22	64	52	n	4 c	
H'kong	6a	30.19	58	ne	6 c		
Gap Rock	6a	30.24	63	56	nne	4 c	
Macao	6a	30.2					